MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 249 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
Oct.				
22nd "	Moldavia	10000		
29th "	Caledonia	8000		
5th Nov.	Khyber	9000		
12th "	Persia	8000		
21st "	Medina	12500		
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
2nd Dec.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
9th "	Khiva	9000		
16th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
23rd "	Kashgar	6000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tender leaves the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Ivo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno	6327	27th Oct.	8th Nov
Penang Maru	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yebosh Maru	H. Nojiri	4098	10th Nov	22nd Nov.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct.	4th Nov.
Ume Maru	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov	17th Nov.
Java Maru	4638	T Fuchigami	21st Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1838.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi	A & C	5459	Oct. 28th
City of Marseilles	A & C	9250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 16th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore	A & C	6947		10th Oct.
City of Paris	A & C	9239		24th Nov.

Fares	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	582	1,038	498	788
Liverpool	660	990	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum or the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route.
"LHASA," 2,184 Saturday, 23rd October.
"LINGA", 2,185 Tuesday 11 a.m. 26th Oct.†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder. Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 22nd October calling at Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail.).

S. S. "BARPETA" 3,283 tons, sailing on Friday, the 22nd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA." 3,305 tons, sailing on or about 22nd October, via Porebunder, calling at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

19th Oct. 1915.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	23rd Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

§To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	638
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 424

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 805 Telephone Nos: 102 & 1438

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 29,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tsehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED a fully qualified VETERINARY GRADUATE to fill the post of OVERSEER of a Government Cattle Farm. A previous experience of farm management is essential. Pay Rs 75—120. Those without this experience need not apply.
E. W. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.,
Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Department,
803 United Provinces, Lucknow.

WANTED two GRADUATES, one strong in Mathematics and the other in Languages, to take up work on the 22nd of November next, as ASSISTANTS in the Poona Native Institution, on salaries of Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 45 each per mensem. Graduates willing to serve at least for one complete year should apply, with their testimonials, to the Undersigned before the 31st instant..
P. V. JOGDAND,
905 Secretary, P. N. I.

WANTED a properly qualified man to take charge of the Test Room at Khargpur Workshops. He will be required to be capable of making tensile and other tests of metals, testing oils for flash point, viscosity and friction and the work of a Test Room generally. Preference will be given to those who have a working knowledge of Chemistry and who can make Laboratory tests of coal. Good prospects to a suitable man.
Apply at once with copies of testimonials and full particulars of experience to—
THE CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
B.-N. Railway.
Khargpur.
Khargpur, 1st Oct. 1915. 904

WANTED for the College of Engineering, Madras, an ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY ASSISTANT.
The duties generally will be to assist the Professor of Electrical Engineering in the laboratories and drawing offices.
Both academical and practical qualifications are essential.
Salary Rs. 200—40 (biennial)—400 per mensem.
The selected candidate will in the first instance be appointed on probation.
Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to October 31s, 1915.
W. H. JAMES,
Principal, College of Engineering,
906 Madras.

WANTED by the Asansol Mines Board of Health for the Asansol Mining Settlement, Bengal, India, a CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER on a salary of Rs. 1,200 (£80) rising to Rs. 1,500 (£100) a month with a free house or allowance in lieu thereof. The leave rules will be the same as those for employees of District Boards in Bengal. Travelling allowance at first class Government rates will be given. Only fully qualified Medical men possessing an European Diploma of Public Health with previous experience of Sanitary work need apply. Applicants must be under the age of 45. The selected candidate will be expected to sign a contract of employment for five years, terminable at any time by either party on six months' notice. He will be a whole time servant of the Board and will not be permitted to engage in private practice. He should join his appointment at once. If in England, he will be given a free passage. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Government of Bengal in whom the power of appointment is vested under the Mining Settlements Act. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 1st February, 1916.
W. A. MARR,
District Magistrate, Burdwan,
and
Chairman, Asansol Mines Board of Health.
800 Burdwan, E. I. Ry., Bengal, India.

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 700

WANTED two LADY BOARDERS, Airy Room, Electric Lights, with Bath-room attached, separate entrance. Vicinity Fort. Rs. 45 each. For further particulars apply "X X X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2078

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE by married couple with child on the Apollo Bunder or vicinity, Large room with verandah attached. Electric lights and fans. No application entertained unless terms mentioned. Apply to G. O.M. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

AN English lady desires post immediately, is well educated, refined, and fond of children. Willing to go as nursery governess to small children, housekeeper or any position of trust, Highest references. Apply to "A. T." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 909

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR or a Local Bill accepter or a Hoondi reference clerk by a respectable Hindoo who has worked in Banks for the last ten years. Willing to deposit security Apply to Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2049

A NURSE is required to reside at and take charge of the European Cottage Hospital at Dalhousie, from 1st April to 31st October 1916, inclusive.
Apply stating salary required and qualifications to the VICE PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dalhousie, Punjab. 906.

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 60 per mensem, with prospects of increase, for Teachers' Posts in Government Schools in the Nagpur Circle.
Law students need not apply.
Apply to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Nagpur, Central Provinces. 801

WANTED a GRADUATE or an UNDER GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER of Anjuman-i-Islam English School, Ahmedabad. Salary according o qualifications.
Apply with testimonials and starting salary expected to
S. M. KADRI,
Joint Secretary,
Anjuman-i-Islam.
Diwan's Bunglow,
Ahmedabad, 4th October, 1915. 804

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE,—Bhowali to Qualified Medical men, the Trust Committee have under considerations a proposal to appoint an Assistant Medical Superintendent. The appointment will only be made to a gentleman whose educational and other qualifications render him fit for a responsible position. A selected candidate will be afforded special facilities to study the disease treated at the Institute. The Committee invite applications from duly qualified gentlemen—For further information apply to Mr. A SINCLAIR DAY, Secretary to the Hon. Sir Henry Richards, President of the Trust Committee, Pilgrim Cottage, Naini Tal. 903

WANTED—One MASTER on Rs. 150—10—200 and two LIGHT-KEEPERS on Rs. 100—10—150 each, for the Light-Vessel "Sindhi" in January, 1916. The former should hold Certificate of Competency as Master and the latter that of not lower than 2nd Class Engineer of Sea-going Vessels. Appointments permanent. Free rations allowed. Pension and leave allowances according to Civil Service Regulations.
M. W. FAREWELL,
Commander, R. I. M.,
Port Officer's Office,
Port Officer, Karachi.
Kemari, 12th October, 1915. 2079

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An IRISH POLO PONY, age about seven. Apply to box No. 589, c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2098

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court, Law Library, Bombay. 802

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Storekeeper, Bombay Port Trust, at his office at Elphinstone Bunder up to 1-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1915, for the supply of the following stores during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1916.
SCHEDULE "B".—Building Materials comprising Bricks, Lime Sand, Teak and other Timber.
SCHEDULE "C".—Miscellaneous Country Stores.
SCHEDULE "M".—Castings.
SCHEDULE "O".—Liquid Fuel, Oil for Engines and Locomotives, Castor, Cocoanut and Kerosine Oils and Waste Cotton.
SCHEDULE "P".—Provisions.
A deposit of Rs. 200 in Cash on Government Securities (cheques will not be accepted) must accompany each tender and any deposit shall be forfeited if the tender with which it is put in, is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees decision in regard to his tender.
Forms of tenders and schedules and other particulars required may be obtained and samples inspected at the Chief Storekeeper's Office and a sum of Rs. 2 must be paid for each form of tender required.
Tenders may be accepted either in whole or in part and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.
Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."
H. E. LEES,
Chief Storekeeper.
Stores Office,
Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay.
Dated 16th October, 1915. 2091

THE HYDERABAD DECCAN SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 42-43, Church Gate Street Fort, on TUESDAY, the 19th October, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1915.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 5th October, to 19th October, 1915, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors
for the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
By EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.
Bombay, 11th October, 1915. 2012

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHUNILAL HARIBHAI LOHAR alias CHUNILAL HURRIBHAI BLACKSMITH late of Bombay Surti Lohar Hindu Inhabitant Blacksmith ..... Deceased.
Bai MANCHHA, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Surti Lohar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 9th, Kamatipura Lane, outside the Fort on behalf of and for the use and benefit of Keshavlal Chunilal minor son of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Ninehundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of October 1915.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
2089 Petitioner's attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, for letting stone quarries at Chinchpoklee Kalachaki Road, and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1 for a term of one year from 1st January 1916 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 25th November 1915. For further particulars apply to Land Manager Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of NOWROJI PESTONJI CAMA ..... Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Mr. NOWROJI PESTONJI CAMA, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 14th day of November, 1914, leaving a Will Probate whereof was granted on the 20th day of September, 1915, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. T. R. N. Cama a son of the said deceased, one of the Executors in the said Will named having effect throughout the Province of Bombay (reserving the right of the other two executors named in the Will to come in and apply for Probate) are hereby required to send in their claims to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., attorneys for the said Executor at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled, thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Notice is also given that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay up their dues to the said executor without any delay.
Dated this 18th day of October, 1915.
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
2100 Executor's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARANDAS DHARAMSI, (who till recently was a partner along with Messrs. VADILAL LALUCHAND and Mr. SURCHAND NAGINDAS in the firm of CHIMANLAL SURCHAND) has ceased to be a partner as from the 1st of Asho Sud S. Y. 1971 (9th October, 1915 A.D.) in the said firm of Messrs. Chimanlal Surchand carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, Gopal Gully and that he has no authority to receive any moneys or goods belonging to the said firm or otherwise act on behalf of the said firm and that Messrs. Vadilal Laluchand (who were partners in the said firm of Chimanlal Surchand) are the only persons entitled and authorized to wind up the affairs of the said firm.
Persons having any claims against the said firm of Chimanlal Surchand or who may be liable to the said firm are requested to deal with and send in their claims and settle their liabilities as the case may be with the said Messrs. Vadilal Laluchand.
VADILAL LALUCHAND.
SURCHAND NAGINDAS.
Bombay, 18th Oct. 1915. 2101

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "IYO MARU" having arrived on the 18th instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Power of Attorney given by our client Mr. NAZERALLY SHAMSUDDIN to Mr. ABDUL HOOSEIN SHAMSUDDIN has been this day cancelled. The said Abdul Hoosein Shamsuddin has now no connection whatsoever either with our client or his firm.
Notice is further given that PRABHASHANKER PARSHOTUM BHATT is no longer in our client's service.
The public are warned against dealing with the said Abdul Hoosein Shamsuddin and Prabhashankar Parshotum Bhatt as our client's agents. Any person doing so will do so at his own risk.
Dated this 18th day of October 1915.
POCHA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Nazerally Shamsuddin.
2090

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
A. LOGIE,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th October, 1915. 2046.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, the'll want more. D 7

AMUSEMENTS.

9-30 p.m. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents the BANDMANN GAIETY Co.
MONDAY . . | TUESDAY . . | WEDNESDAY . .
The merry and bright collection of topicalities.
"FROCKS AND FRILLS"
From the Palladium, London.

BOMBAY AND AMERICAN FILMS
Enormous sums are going out of Bombay to say for American films what is wrong with BRITISH FILMS?
NOTHING. Come and See "TWO LITTLE BRITONS"
by the London Film Co. and prove it. A clean, healthy, patriotic drama by the players of "Bootles' Baby". Full of genuine and not superfluous sensation. EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
NEXT WEEK "ANTONY and CLEOPATRA".
By the makers of "Quo Vadis?"

AUCTION SALE
MEHTA & CO.
ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.
SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AN OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 13TH STREET.
Under instructions from Mr. Chandoolal Vajubhai Divan and Mr. Gajanand Bhimrao, the Mortgagees, under Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of July, 1914, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Lakhmidas Pragji, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the following very valuable landed property TO-DAY TUESDAY the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2926, New No. 9896, Old Survey No. 2/2835-4411 and New Survey No. 2/8415 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 2021, 2032 and 2023 and Street Nos. 15, 17 (1) 19 and 21 and bounded on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that partly by the property of Bora Mahomedaly Bhaijibhai partly by the property of Pinto John Sebastian, on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Mochi Laxman Pomeji, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said 13th Kamatipura Street together with their rights, easements and appurtenances.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds, application may be made to Messrs. Dantary, Ferreria and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their offices at 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th October, 1915.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg. ...	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.—	5 2 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.
MANAGER.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. B 6

SPECIAL MATINEE
ON
"ID" DAY
AT 5 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA.
One performance only prior to their departure to Hyderabad
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.
(Patronized by H. H. Maharaja Sayajirao, Gaikwar of Baroda).
IN
BALIVALA'S GRAND THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
On Thursday night, 21st October 1915.
MANAPAMAN
Admission Fees: Rs. 5, 3, 2½, 1, As. 12, 8.
K. P. PANDIT,
Manager, G. N. Mandali.
N. B.:—Tickets and Plan at the Indu Prakash Press, Nana Shanker Sett's Wadi, Girgaon Road, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Wednesday and till 12 noon on Thursday and then at the Theatre.

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,
GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre.
Tuesday, 19th October, 9-0 p.m.
MRICHHAKATIC.
Wednesday, 20th October, 3-0 p.m.
WELL KNOWN PLAY.
Rakshasi Mahatvakanksha.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE CLUB
will stage
"PREMDHWAJA"
On Wednesday, the 20th instant,
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
At 3 p.m.
in aid of the
C. K. P. EDUCATION FUNDS.

G. M. JAYAKAR
ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateure Work done promptly and cheap
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to ...

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Government of Maharashtra.
on 09 April, 2017

INTENSELY SENSATIONAL AND CONTAINING SOME MOST VIVID SCENES OF HORSE RACING accompanied with Thrilling Accidents. A HIGH DIVE FROM A HUGE CLIFF AND A POWERFUL PLOT THROUGHOUT.

ALSO ANOTHER TWO-REEL WAR DRAMA ENTITLED "THE SPY" FEATURING M. JOUMARD OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE—PARIS, AND AN ALL-STAR CAST.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE CONTAINING REAL BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS AND SINKING OF BATTLESHIPS BY THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

IF YOU ENJOY
A Good Picture
THEN SEE
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
YOU WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
CHARNI ROAD.
TIME Week Days. 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
TIME on Saturdays & Sundays 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
The Story of this wonderful film appears in this paper every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

IF YOU ENJOY
A GOOD NOVEL
THEN READ THE STORY
OF
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
IN THIS PAPER
YOU WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18.

Iyo Maru	Okamoto	Kobe
Sewa	Gilling	Sydney
Dwarka	Prince	Basra

The following steamers entered the Docks forloading :—

Steamer Kamor	for	Penang
,, Dwarka	for	P. Gulf

The following steamers received port clearance on Monday.

Steame Firoozi	for	Aden

Monday, October, 18th 1915.

S. S. Wakasa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Wakasa Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 17th instant, and is due here on or about the 27th instant

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Iyo Maru, 3,691 tons, Captain K. Okamoto, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 17th ultimo, with a general cargo and seventeen deck passengers.

S. S. Suva:—The steamer Suva, 1,159 tons, Captain S. Gilling, arrived here yesterday from Sydney, which port she left on the 1st ultimo in ballast.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E. Prince arrived here yesterday from Basra, which port she left on the 11th instant, with general goods and deck passengers.

S. S. Firoozi:—The steamer Firoozi, 2,099 tons, Captain Alexander will sail to-day for Aden.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru, (homeward bound), arrived at Kobe on Sunday afternoon the 17th instant.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. steamer Salsette, which left Bombay on the 3rd instant, arrived at Marseilles on Sunday, the 17th instant. All well.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Viemeira	Faitic	J. F. & Co
C. & R. Siracusa	Massone	Italian Mail S. N. Co
D. & E. Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. Co
F. Olan Forbes	Pagan	J. F. & Co
G. Dredger	Governador	A. Ashdown C o
K. Clan Maclachlan		T. M. & Co
N. Dwarka	Milne	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Thistleard	Young	W. & A. G & Co

HARBOUR WALL:

Ponani	K. N. & Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
4 Firoozi	Alexander	T. M. & Co
8 Kamor	Odner	S. Tyebji & Son
10 & 11 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
12 &13 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Dwarka	Prince	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
5 City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. N. & Co
6 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM:

Alavi	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Baladur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Clan Chatton	Pill	
Favonian	Hocken	T. M. & Co
Iyo Maru	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
Khosrou	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Nurani	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Sewa	Gilling	

EXPORTS.

October 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 10 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 11 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 1 bale wool, Bombay Co.; 8 bales wool, H. S. Jan. mahomed; 77 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 78 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 180 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 141 bales wool, Ewart Latham & Co.; 17 bales wool, J. Rajmal; 123 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 35 bales goat hair, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 110 bales cotton fly, G. Veerji & Co.; 110 bales cotton waste, G. Veerji & Co.; 3 casks chutney, M. Poonjiaji & Son; 30 cases empty cylinders, Cox's Shipping Agency; 4 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 1,200 cwts. cotton seed, cake, Bruel & Co.; 438 cwts. raisins, D. Passoo & Co.; 250 cwts. khismiss, D. Passoo & Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia (s) 276 cases aniline dye, P. Soorji & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 18 cases animal guts, Admeyer; 80 casks animal guts, Admeyer; 312 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 300 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 4 pots rossa oil, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 15 empty steel drums, F. G. Ross; 1,200 cwts cotton seed cake, Bruel & Co.; 1,008 cwts myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 4 casks Indian chutney, H. P. Setna & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 1,001 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 5,500 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 2,503 cwts. rapeseed, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR NEW YORK.

Thistleard (s) 101 cwts. gum kadaya, R. Dhamji & Co.; 200 cwts dry chillies, E. Nowroji & Co.; 405 cwts. mustard seed, R. Jeewandas & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nankin (s) 500 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co., 500 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Clan Chatan from Delgao Bay, Agents T. Morrison & Co.:—5,104 ton. coal.

S. S. Pandua from Durban Agents, M. M. & Co.:—1,927 tons coal 152 tusks ivory, 3 cases, 5 baskets oranges 2,716 bundles cloves, 12 bags dhara, 4 cases tortoise shells, 3 cases perfumery, 6 bags brans, 3 bundles baskets, 10 cases honey 1 case rheno horns, 1 case ant destroyer, 1 box tobacco, 1 case quilts.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Rainfall has continued in lower Burma and Eastern Bengal and has also occurred at a few stations in the Peinsula. Heaviest falls reported are 3 inches each at Narayanganj and Madras and two inches at Raichur.

No great change is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 3 hours on Monday, the 18th October 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Multan but drier at Ambala. Night temperature is above normal in the south-west and the east Punjab; day temperature is in excess at Delhi and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect in Gujarat and at Bhuj, Veraval and Bhavnagar-Para; night temperature is in excess in Central India West and at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in south-east Madras.

Isolated showers are possible in the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 18th of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	86.1	66.9	54	..	0	—0.03
Do. (17th)						
Jask	92.1	79.5	37	..	0	—0.06
Do. (17th)						
Muskat	96.3	78.6	44	..	0	—0.18
Do. (17th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.5	72.6	75	..	0.65	—4.08
Rawalpindi	94.8	64.2	57	..	14.58	—8.11
Lahore	97.0	62.4	64	..	6.57	—8.65
Hissar	99.3	68.1	47	..	6.52	
Ambala	94.9	67.1	58	..	21.82	—1.77
Delhi	96.2	73.0	46	..	13.06	—10.60
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.4	74.5	45	..	16.08	—8.74
Mainpuri	98.6	70 1	58	..	21.65	—2.65
Jhansi	97.1	76.1	61	..	21.84	—13.20
Cawnpore	93.6	71.5	59	..	67.26	23.96
Allahabad	92.4	71.3	69	..	44.00	8.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	98.5	67.8	63	..	0.69	—1.57
Karachi	87.8	78.6	73	..	9.33	—5.75
Ajmer	92.2	76	53	..	11.09	—7.86
Jaipore	97.8	74.3	51	..	10.53	—11.28
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	91.4	71.2	72	..	4.67	—8.69
Dwarka	87.6	79.4	73	..	7.99	—5.70
Veraval	84.8	75.8	81	..	10.35	—4.71
Rajkot	94.2	67.1	75	..	11.34	—14.35
Bhavnagar Para	92.2	73.0	81	..	10.95	—8.87
Surat	86.9	72.7	85	..	27.44	—12.45
Ahmedabad	91.5	74.0	72	..	11.75	—17.12
Deesa	92.7	72.8	76	..	6.96	—16.25
Neemuch	89.4	70.2	69	..	15.64	—11.60
Indore	86.8	69.1	79	..	27.19	—3.65
Jubbulpore	89.9	70.5	76	0.62	70.78	19.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Saugor	90.8	69.8	78	0.08	42.34	—0.62
Hoshangabad	89.3	71.6	82	..	48.59	—2.75
Khandwa	89.4	72.8	86	..	23.72	—4.21
Akola	90.7	72.3	78	..	26.88	—2.59
Amraoti	80.8	72.3	78	..	32.00	1.66
Nagpur	93.1	74.3	76	..	46.50	2.98
Chanda	91.5	74.0	84	..	38.43	—10.25
Raipur	91.7	74.6	76	..	51.24	5.95
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	76.4	89	0.01	76.18	6.80
Ratnagiri	85.3	74.9	72	..	100 15	2 00
Mormugao	86.6	76.9	84	..	85.18	—2.97
Karwar	85.5	75.0	92	..	96.90	—18.35
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.7	65.4	79	..	21.65	1.39
Ahmednagar	85.1	66.9	85	..	29.10	10.04
Poona	88.2	67.3	81	..	34.33	11 59
Sholapur	86.5	71.3	75	..	25.54	0.29
Bijapur	87.1	70.1	79	..	21.80	5.08
Belgaum	82.3	67.5	92	0.01	44.97	2.46
Aurangabad	87.4	68.2	79	..	28.47	3.29
Nizamabad (Indur.)	90.1	72.7	79	..	34.09	—3.14
Hyderabad	88.5	73.1	86	..	50.05	23.98
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.0	74.5	76	..	92.09	—21.07
Calicut	84.8	72.5	84	..	90.12	—4.71
Cochin	85 5	73.9	77	..	85.86	5.64
Colombo	86.4	76.1	92	..	28.75	1.20
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	78.5	77	..	39.06	11.57
Bellary	94.5	71.7	81	..	22.88	9.62
Cuddapah	97.2	78.0	83	..	18.47	4.25
Madras	97.6	79.0	77	..	23.98	—2.92
Bangalore	88 4	75.8	79	..	22.07	1.75
Coimbatore	90.6	69.2	75	..	10.29	0.93
Trichinopoly	93.5	69.6	67	0.85	15.78	—0.12
Negapatam	94.3	76.5	78	0.16	11.38	—2.78

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 18th October 1915 was 30·038 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 17th October, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.835 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.4 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.1 ,,
Dew Point	74.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.785 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.2 ,,
Genraldirection of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, ESE, WNW, NW
Movement of Wind do. do.	134. miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still
	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.
MON.	18	m 7 57	26 6	18	m 1 14	14 10
		e 8 26a	25 4		e 2 23a	18 4
TU.	19	m 8 49	26 10	19	m 2 23	18 4
		e 9 22a	16 5		e 3 16a	17 3
WED	20	m 2 6	29 9	20	m 7 50	19 1
		e 1 51a	26 5		e 7 52a	15 3
THUR	21	m 10 3	27 1	21	m 3 55	18 5
		e 10 45a	27 11		e 4 13a	15 11
FRI.	22	m 10 37	27 0	22	m 4 33	18 5
		e 11 21a	28 4		e 4 43a	15 7
SAT.	23	m 11 1	28 10	23	m 5 8	18 7
		e 11 55a	28 9		e 5 12a	15 5
SUN	24	m 11 39	26 7	24	m 5 41	18 9
					e 5 40a	15 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 18 (Monday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 15m.
,, 19 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 14m.
,, 20 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 21 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 13m.
,, 22 (Friday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 23 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 35m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 24 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 35m.	,, 6h. 10m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h. 45·5m. a.m. Last Quarter, 1915 October 31st 10h. 9·8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22·3m. p.m.; First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33·0 a.m.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following additional amounts have been received in aid of the above fund:—

Amoung previously acknowledged, Rs. 38,09,713-10-9; 6th instalment from Satara District, Rs. 1 03,000-0-0; Meherban Ramrao Venkatrao Rao Saheb Bhawe, Chief of Ramdurg, Rs. 3,000-0-0; Meherban Vinayakrao Biwalkar, Inamdas and 1st Sirdar of the Deccan, Rs. 1,000-0-; 13th Donation from Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500-0-0; Seth Sujanmall of Jodhpore, Rs. 30; Vala Valera Rana of Chital, Rs. 15; Mr. Savakshah J. Soonawala, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 39,17,263-10-9.

The Shekhmire Club was opened at Wai on Sunday last by Nawab Shekhmire whose donation of Rs. 1,000 was chiefly helpful in bringing it into existence. A local gentleman of Wai named Mr. Vasudeorao Joshi has given the necessary ground for the building of the club in the opening of which the Nawab expressed his pleasure at being instrumental in supplying a long felt want at Wai and said that as the club had come into existence on the auspicious Dusserah day, no one need be anxious about its future prosperity.

Don't worry about your constipation. Stearns Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D 8

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Gadsford, Seaforths.

Major M. C. Dobson, Artillery.

Major R. E. Noyes, Yorkshires.

Captain G. Agnew, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Captain J. M. Bell, Black Watch.

Captain B. D. Bruce, Royal Scots.

Captain A. H. Chapman, 1st Dragoons.

Captain P. L. Lethbridge, Scottish Borderers.

Captain H. H. Smith, Scottish Borderers.

Captain E. G. MacDougall, Camerons.

Lieutenant J. Crighton, Black Watch.

Lieutenant E. H. Mackintosh, Black Watch.

Lieutenant F. J. Jameson, Cameronians.

Lieutenant A. D. Moll, Cameronians.

Lieutenant J. R. Rigby, Yorkshires.

Lieutenant F. J. Roberts, Liverpools.

Lieutenant W. T. Thomson, Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant R. J. Walker, Gordons.

Second-Lieutenant G. Adamson, Highland Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant D. Brown, Highland Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant G. M. Calder, Seaforths.

Second-Lieutenant T. M. Munro, Seaforths.

Second-Lieutenant M. W. Duirs, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieutenant W. G. Herbertson, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieutenant W. H. Durrant, Dorsets.

Second-Lieutenant A. L. Ford, Liverpools.

Second-Lieutenant G. A. Hawkins, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant L. Hopkins, Somerset Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant J. Millar, East Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant D. F. Turner, East Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant A. E. Young, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain R. E. Harvey, Black Watch.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Second-Lieutenant R. G. Grant, Londons.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Major T. A. Glenny, Scottish Borderers.

Captain T. Blackburn, Scottish Borderers.

MISSING.

Captain H. Coates, Lincolns.

Captain J. Topham, Lincolns.

Captain D. A. Laird, Medicals.

Lieutenant G. W. Parker, Lincolns.

Second-Lieutenant I. R. Ardill, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieutenant R. J. Dunn, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant T. A. Henderson, Gordons.

Second-Lieutenant E. L. Shawcross, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant J. E. Welsh, Lincolns.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION: KILLED, NOT WOUNDED.

Lieutenant J. T. Macfarlane, Motor Machine-gun Service.

WOUNDED.

Colonel B. I. Way, North Staffords.

Lieut-Colonel A. M. Kennard, Artillery.

Lieut-Colonel O. B. Smith-Bingham, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Lieut-Colonel H. B. Warwick, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Major C. G. Forsyth, Yorkshires.

Major J. H. Jaques, West Yorkshires.

Major C. G. Nott, Artillery.

Major W. N. Stewart, Lothians and Border Horse.

Captain B. Arthur, Motor Machine-gun Service.

Captain F. A. Bearn, Medicals.

Captain L. A. Carey, Durham L. I.

Captain M. Mackenzie, Durham L. I.

Captain F. G. Glenday, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Captain K. D. Gwynn, Devons.

Captain W. W Home, Scottish Borderers.

Captain A. K. McLeod, Black Watch.

Captain T. MacWhirter, Gordons.

Captain H. S. Morris, East Yorkshires.

Captain S. H Smith, East Yorkshires.

Captain E. Teesdale, East Yorkshires.

Captain A. W. Phillips, Somerset L.I.

Captain R. M. Powell, Seaforths.

Captain R .A. Turner, Yorkshires.

Captain A. J. Willis, York and Lancasters.

Lieut. K. D. Bond, South Staffords.

Lieut. H. J. Butter, Black Watch.

Lieut. J. Carpenter, Highland L. I.

Lieut. R. J. Christie, Royal Scots.

Lieut. L. S. Dodsworth, West Yorkshires.

Lieut. L. Fitzmaurice Somerset L. I.

Lieut. C. K. Harper, Somerset L. I.

Lieut. A. K. Gilmour, Scottish Borderers.

Lieut. J. D. Hawkins, Yorkshires.

Lieut. F. Jones-Bateman, Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieut. C. J. Parsons, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieut. G. W. Young, East Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. W. N. Arnold, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. P. Booth, Gordons.

Second-Lieut. G. D. Pitcairn, Gordons.

Second-Lieut. L. G. Robertson, Gordons.

Second-Lieut. W. B. Cornaby Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. G. B. Hornby, Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. G. R. Dashwood Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. R. M. Hill, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. C. Crossland, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieut. T. R. Dawson, Londons.

Second-Lieut. B. P. Duff, Camerons.

Second-Lieut. G. T. Fitzgerald, Durham L. I.

Second-Lieut. E. J. Gray, Durham L. I.

Second-Lieut. R. Raynes, Durham L. I.

Second-Lieut. R. S. Kennedy, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. W. J. Leslie, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. R. N. Murray, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. G. Scott-Pearse, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. F. R. Wilson, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. A. W. Turnbull, Seaforths.

Second-Lieut. L. Lucas, Highland L. I.

Second-Lieut. H. G. Mitchell, Scottish Borderers.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES: KILLED

Second-Lieut. W. D. Simpson, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED.

Captain T. E. Roberts, Medicals.

Rev. W. C. Wilks, Army Chaplains Department.

Second-Lieut. E. S. Playle, Lincolns.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. P. W. Bagnall, Welsh Fusiliers.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the coffee take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. 14

Anæmia

or Poorness of Blood, is far more prevalent than is generally supposed. Men, Women and Children are all liable to suffer. If neglected, serious consequences may result. If taken when the symptoms are first noticed, it is a very simple matter to enrich the blood and so effectually check the disease at the outset. If you experience difficulty of breathing and exhaustion after slight exertion—if you lack energy, have a poor appetite or are depressed (all symptoms of Anæmia)—start taking IRON 'JELLOIDS' at once. Iron 'Jelloids' make the blood rich and vigorous so that Anæmia is overcome, energy and vigour are restored, appetite returns—your whole constitution is benefited. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine, are especially beneficial in combating Malaria.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.

Dr. Andrew Wilson wrote:—"Iron 'Jelloids' constitute the most effective "and desirable treatment for the cure of that common complaint, that "insidious and weakening condition, no matter from what cause arising, "known as Anæmia or Poorness of Blood."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas,*) **will convince you.**

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men. Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. .. 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and The East.

Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Rd., London, England.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allies Building, Esplanade Road Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Fixed)	40	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating).	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating).	65	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	55	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Fixed)	42	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating).	80	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating).	70	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades	105	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades	65	0	0

CROMPTON'S BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

PANAMA CANAL TRAFFIC.

The official figures for the first year's working, which are given in the New York "Journal of Commerce" for September 11th, contrast sharply with the hopeful anticipations of a great expansion, on the opening of the Canal, of the traffic between Europe and the West Coast of Central and South America. No doubt, however, says "The Economist" the disappointing results are chiefly owing to the severe depression on the whole of that coast caused by the war in Europe, and somewhat aggravated in Central America by the disorder in Mexico and the consequent decline of shipments from Mexican Pacific ports. The first year, it must be noted, began on August 14, 1914, ten days after the outbreak of war, with the opening of the Canal to steamship traffic, and ended officially on July 1, 1915, so that it is about six weeks short. Before it began there had been some argbo traffic, amounting to about 5,000 tons. During the year the total movement of traffic in both directions amounted to about 5,000,000 tons, and the growth was not very rapid. In September, 1914 57 vessels passed through the waterway; in December, 100; in March, 137; in July, 144; and only 12 or 13 per cent. of the traffic carried in 155 vessels was between European ports and South America. Of course, the complete stoppage of exports to Germany and Austria (including the whole of the Salvador coffee crop and a very large proportion of the Chilian nitrates) was a considerable factor in keeping this traffic down, and the German Kosmos line, which before the war served all the chief Pacific coast ports as far as Seattle and Vancouver, would doubtless have made extensive use of the Canal and increased its sailings accordingly. Only about 15 per cent. of the tonnage passed through the Canal from the the United States eastern seaboard in Oriental trade. On the other hand, while there are American and British lines from New York to Vancouver, Peru, and Chile, about one-third of the vessels and over one-third of the tonnage passing through the Canal were employed on the United States coastwise route, between East and West Coast ports and *vice versa*. Here, however, the Canal has been very successful. It has developed a traffic in commodities, such as timber, which could not bear the charges of the all-rail route or even of the combined route by rail and water existing *via* Tehuantepec. Several of the coastwise lines which formerly took traffic from Atlantic to Pacific ports (including Hawaii) by the Panama or Tehuantepec Railroads and now use the Canal have immensely increased their traffic. The American-Hawaiian line shows an increase in westbound traffic to the Californian coast ports, as compared with the year preceding the opening, of 90 per cent., the Lucenbach Company of 140 per cent., the Atlantic and Pacific of 67 per cent. These lines take 92.77 per cent. of the traffic to the Californian coast ports, and the Luckenbach line, at any rate, claims, that it carries freight in the same time as the transcontinental railroads from New York to San Francisco. There are seven other coastwise lines, the most conspicuous being the Panama-Pacific, started by the International Mercantile Marine Company during the year with steamers from the Antwerp New York line; but as yet they only carry 7.13 per cent. of this traffic. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is endeavouring to meet the competition by reducing its rates. We do not gather that the unfortunate slides in the Canal have had a deterrent effect on shiping, though it is noticeable that one of the lines from New York to South American west coast ports runs steamers both *via* the Canal and *via* the Magellan Straits. The slides must be overcome eventually, and we believe that a great development of European traffic with South and Central America will follow at the conclusion of peace.

THE THIRD GERMAN WAR LOAN.

In the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of the 15th instant there is an article—one of many such—dealing with the subscriptions to the third German War Loan. Naturally, it is pitched—as it should be in a good patriotic newspaper—in optimistic key, but all the same it is quite evident, reading between the lines, that their is far greater difficulty in raising this third loan in Germany than in the case of the two prev-ous issues, whereas it will be remembered that our own last War loan was more keenly responded to than in the case of the previous issues. In view of that fact, it is rather amusing to note the concluding sentence of the extract from the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the whole of which runs as follows:—

The subscription to the new 5 per cent. Loan has been open now for ten days; it will continue for eight days, but it is already clear that the subscription will again be an entire success. It may be recalled that the first loan brought in 4½ milliard, and the second 9.06 milliard. The figures of the new loan cannot be estimated as yet, but the subscriptions so far received at the banks and other subscription offices are most encouraging. It appears that many industrial and commercial firms have raised their subscriptions above those on the second war loan; the smaller subscriptions are also more numerous than before, both among municipal and rural savings; in the rural districts the good effect is to be observed of the decision to allow the coupons of the new loan to be made payable through the post-offices, so that the holder of war loans will no longer be obliged to give his coupons to the bankers for redemption. The savings banks and credit co-operative societies, whose deposits have filled up again since the second war loan, are taking an active part in the present issue, as are also the insurance companies; the majority of the latter have declared their willingness to lend on their policies if the loan is employed in war stock. Many other facilities are heard of; for instance, a number of loan debtors state their readiness to redeem by October 1, 1915, their bonds redeemable January 1, 1916, subject to a slight discount. Business houses are giving their employees and workers advances on salary; the banks are facilitating their customers' liquidation of money for the subscription. All this produces a continuous active subscription. Numerous payment places reckon already—eight days before the close of subscription—the amount of subscription received by them at 75 to 80 per cent. of the total of the last war loan subscriptions, and various cities even report a larger amount by now than on the last loan. Everything, therefore, speaks for success in this appeal to German credit The fact, however, that good results have so far been obtained is no reason for slackening in energy. No one need say he need not subscribe because the result is already a large one, and no one should say that small subscriptions do not count. The small subscriptions mount up, and the larger the final result is the stronger is Germany's financial position and the greater the contrast with the difficulties experienced by the enemy in raising the necessary means for the conduct of the war.

POSITION OF COPPER.

There has been a moderate revival of activity in copper, chiefly under the influence of the more optimistic American trade advices and the renewed strength which has manifested itself in the share market. This happening at a time when a fair-sized over-sold account existed in standard copper, resulted in a certain amount of covering pressure, and the tendency of prices was quite strong in the earlier part of the month, when the value of three months'-metal was lifted to £72. From this figure, showing an improvement of fully £2 a ton, there has been a considerable setback, but the market still stands materially above the figures current at the close of the previous week. Interested support, possibly partly on American account, has doubtless had something to do with the recent lifting of values, while American producers have maintained an independent attitude in the virtual absence of any cheap offers on the part of dealers. There has been, however, but little change in the price of electrolytic, which is, nevertheless, very high at about £87 a ton, a figure which shows a premium of about £17 a ton over standard copper. There appears no real justification for this huge margin in the present rather indifferent state of the demand on this side, unless the American selling agencies manage to place the bulk of their copper on the other side at the higher prices lately demanded. The American outgoings for domestic consumption are undoubtedly heavy, and are probably still on the increase, in view of the growing industrial activity, but it would surprise nobody to hear eventually that a considerable surplus had been accumulated by the big producers. The financing of excessive stocks in America presents now no difficulty amidst the highly prosperous industrial conditions.

A DULL RUBBER MARKET.

Market conditions in crude rubber have remained dull and disappointing. The unsettlement in the financial situation in connection with the American exchange continues to exert a restraining influence on buyers, and hopes are not sanguine that the market will right itself yet a while. The desire to push sales on the part of importers has not been very pronounced, yet concessions have had to be made down to a little below 2s. 4d. for plantation No. 1 latex in order to keep business going. Fine smoked sheets have been secured down to 2s. 3¾d. per lb., but the tendency has been fairly steady, though there is not much sign of any improvement in sentiment. The Transatlantic demand is slack, while there is reason for believing that American consumers are fairly well provided. Indications point to a further accumulation of stocks, for considerable quantics have been lately coming into sight.

THE TEA MARKET.

The state of the tea market has been rather uncertain, especially as regards the common and lower grades, while the larger catalogues of Ceylon descriptions met with a somewhat poor reception early in the month just prior to the announcement of the new duty. The demand, then, was indeed very poor for the lower medium and common qualities, which were generally obtained at about ¼d. per lb. decline, although quotations for the finer leaf grades were fairly well held. The market for Indian tea showed a rather similar tendency, when the first portion of the catalogues was dealt with early in the week, although the weakness was not quite so pronounced for common to good medium grades. With the resumption of the auctions, however, the condition of the market generally improved, with better competition at fully previous rates, common qualities showing a rallying tendency in value. Since the declaration of the enhanced duty there has thus been no important change in prices but market prospects seem rather uncertain. For one thing, supplies promise to be abundant, and it remains to be seen how far home consumption may be affected in the long run by the stiff addition to the duty.

IRON AND STEEL.

The demand for pig-iron has not shown any signs of expansion, and the warrant market has been very disappointing, the expected advance having quite failed to mature, while buying in all directions remains indifferent. There are no new features of any importance in the Cleveland area, while the tendency in the Midlands is slack, with some appearance of raw material becoming rather plentiful. The hematite trade is quiet, following upon the increased business reported recently, particularly with Sheffield consumers. Ore is abundant, but there seems no pressure to sell. Considerable activity prevails in all branches of the finished iron and steel trades, but mainly in connection with the supply of war munitions. General merchant business in steel is comparatively small, and it is rather difficult now to place orders for anything like near delivery, owing to the strenuous efforts being made to pour out an unlimited supply of war material.

DISAPPOINTING TIN MARKET.

Although the position of tin remains rather uncertain and disappointing from holders' point of view, because of the many restraining influences confronting the market, it is generally assumed that there is for the present not much likelihood of any very wide movements in prices in either direction. Somewhat better inquiries from consumers were in evidence in the earlier part of mail week, and prices have advanced moderately, up to about £154, for three months' delivery. Comparatively high prices were paid in the Eastern markets, where America has again been buying good quantities, but Eastern holders having eventually betrayed more disposition to meet the demand, prices out there gave way to some extent, which has had its reflex upon the market in England. Forward tin has been more freely offered, and prices have reacted considerably from the highest recorded. Last month's Straits shipments should turn out rather above a fair average, and there is plenty of tin available to cope with the present rather reduced European requirements. Consumption in America continues on a large scale, but needs there are well provided for. There has been a decrease in the home stocks lately, and the discount on cash tin has been further reduced.

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. B 8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 18.

The market to-day opened steady at Rs. 312½ and advanced Rs. 2/3 owing to speculative buying and jobbing in the market.

There has been practically no enquiry from shippers or bazaar

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

Good Broach, April 314½.

Fully Good Bengal January 247.

Khamgaum Akola January 285.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M G. Broach	..	..	312	Apr. '16
M. G. Bengals	255	245½	..	Jan. '16
,, ,, ...	251/2	..	..	Nov. '15
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	248/9	..	..	Jan. '16
M. G Khandesh.. ..	272	..	..	,,
M. G Malvia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	299	..	..	,,
M. G. Nagpore	296	..	..	,,
M. G Akola Khgm., ..	283	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Puigam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	255	Oct. 1915.
M. G. ,, ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ld.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 18th October, 1915.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	216	206	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	250	238	228	..	do.
	..	255	247	..	1/25Jan.16
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	235	225	..	do.
	..	248	238	..	do.
Indore-Ujain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	245	235	..	do.
	..	272	262	..	do.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	238	248	..	do.
	..	285	277	..	do.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	259	249	..	do.
	..	287	279	..	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	263	253	..	do.
	..	291	283	..	do
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	268	258	..	do.
	..	296	288	..	do.
Nagpore Kampti(M.G.)	..	273	263	..	do.
	..	290	291	..	do.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	278	268	..	do.
	..	304	296	..	do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	270	271	261	do.
	..	325	..	315	1/25Apl.16
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	237	225	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Wadhwan(M.G) (H.G)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	261	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Saw-gd. Dharwar	..	..	..	234	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	260	do.
	..	..	..	253	do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	286	do.
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 3 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 16th October, 1915:—

Cotton	7,009 Bales
Wheat	5,479 cwts.
Linseed	3,463 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	5,348 ,,
Ginjellysced	377 ,,
Poppyseed	2,610 ,,
Groundnuts	1,588 ,,
Castorseed	11,398 ,,
Rice	11,561 ,,
Myrabollams	915 ,,
Cottonseed	8,350 ,,
Gram	106 ,,
Joowar	4,776 ,,
Milze	243 ,,
Barley	1,521 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c ..... Rs. 7, R.D. per cwt
White Delhi Apl-May ..... Rs 6-13-3, R.D. per cwt

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8, B.T. per cwt
Forward Apl-May ..... Rs. 9-2, R.D. per cwt

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-8, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-9, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8-4, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 8-9, R.D. per cwt.

Poppyseed
Ready ..... Rs. 8-15. R.D. per cwt

Groundnuts.
Rs. 38-8, B.T. per candy

Mawraseed.
Rs. 4, B.T. per cwt

Casforseed.
Rs. 7-7-6, R.D. per cwt

Cottonseed.
Rs. 25, B.T. per candy

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 p.c. Dec-Jan. Rs. 9-6, R.D. per cwt
White sm. gr. 15 p.c. Dec-Jan. Rs. 9-2, R.D. per cwt

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s 4d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. ½ to 1s. ¼ 1-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4d. Nov.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d
Do. Do Forward ..... 1s. 4 5-16d. Nov
Do. 6 m-s Ready ..... 1s. 4⅛d.
Francs 3 m-s Do. 189½
60 d-s Hongkong 134½
Do. Shanghai 174½
60 d-s Yokohama 153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian Do.	24-8-0
Bombay Do.	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 18.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept almost unchanged to-day and the absence of fluctuations in rates has curtailed of late the extent of business to a marked degree. The Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened with some excitement and a further advance was recorded but before close owing to the abatement of inquiry the quotation again receded.

In Mill shares for Muharat delivery Davids kept steady at Rs. 520, Fazulbhai at Rs. 377½, Standards at Rs. 900 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,075

Central advanced to Rs. 1,860. Swadeshi to Rs. 1,450 and New Great Easterns to Rs. 193½.

Swans improved to Rs. 205, Finlays to Rs. 250 and Currimbhai to Rs. 185.

Manekji Petit Mill shares were placed at Rs. 1,630, Framji Petit's at Rs. 1,200 and Luxmi Cotton at Rs 1,200.

Edward Sassoons changed hands at Rs. 211½.

Big lots of Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 192½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares kept in demand at Rs. 912½

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 191½, Preference were placed at Rs. 161.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were in request at Rs. 114 x. d. and Upper Sind Light Ry. shares at Rs. 110.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened at Rs. 211 moved up to Rs. 213 but at the close dropped to Rs. 210½ (buyers) Ordinary changed hands at the rates varying from Rs. 107½ to Rs. 108½.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares were placed at Rs. 175.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares improved to Rs. 18½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs. 87¼ (clean pieces)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds kept steady at Rs. 99½ (long-dated)

LUCKY DAY SALES IN CALCUTTA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

As usual the annual Lucky Day (forward) sales were held in Calcutta to-day and although the day was observed as a general holiday importers and brokers were seen very active and importing firms were full of life and spirit. This year's sale was something unique in its character in view of the fact that unlike othe years contracts were entered into for the first time for indigenious industries such as pottery, galvanised buckets, soaps, shoes, etc. These industries made a fair sale. As regards Manchester goods although the number of bales offered at various firms has not yet been ascertained. So far as is known, a large number of contracts were entered into. The business in wollen goods was practically nil, the reason being that the sellers both here and in England are out of stock and have practically nothing to offer.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 16th October, 1915, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

The Committee are unable to concur in the recommendation of the Government Committee that no dry measure should bear the same name as of any weight and that as far as possible a name denoting a dry measure should signify a measure of the same size throughout India. In Bombay, however, there would be practical difficulties in giving effect to this recommendation, e.g., in the case of a seer and its sub-divisions.

PERIODICAL TESTING

The recommendations of the Government Committee concerning a periodical testing, correcting and stamping of all weights and measures appear to this Committee to be sound and they are of opinion that so far as the City of Bombay is concerned the work should be done by the Municipality and not by Government, and that Municipal Officers should be empowered to seize counterfeit weights and measures and prosecute the offenders. The Committee are also of opinion that all the weights and measures in use should be re-verified every five years, and that for this purpose legislative provision should be made on the lines of Section 41 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 (41 and 42 Vict. Chap. 49). It is also desirable that legislative provision should be made for the inspection of scales at least in the Presidency Towns and some of the larger Municipalities. The Municipal authorities should have full powers for regulating the inspection, testing and stamping of all weights and measures and the seizure of counterfeit ones

The Committee also generally approve of the suggestions made by the Government Committee at page 168 of their report in regard to the provision of the necessary standards and the procedure to be adopted for the introduction of the new system, but are of opinion that the work of manufacturing the standards need not be left to the Calcutta Mint alone, but should be open to other Mints as well.

THE NEW PHARA.

By Corporation Resolution No. 3859, dated the 16th September 1915, the Committee have been asked to consider a proposal for amending the Municipal law as to enable the Municipality to deal effectively with the present situation in the City of Bombay as regards the Phara measure and the new Mapli measure. After careful consideration the Committee recommend that Government may be informed that the Corporation consider it imperative that pending new legislation on the subject of weights and measures, the use of any but authorized weights and measures in this City should be prohibited and that they may be therefore requested to issue, if possible, a notification to that effect either under the existing regulations concerning weights and measures or under any other statute. As regards the powers that the Municipality should itself possess to prevent the use of unauthorized weights and measures in the markets, the Committee will submit another report.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox has attached the following minute to the Report:—

I agree generally. I still think that a satisfactory 175 grain tola might be produced. I mean a satisfactory rupee of that weight. I therefore would alter paragraph 2 accordingly. Were this done, all difficulty as to use of British weights would disappear.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr has the following minute:—

I approve the draft report in the main.

I am against enforcing struck measures, where heaped measures are customary and against enforcing the use of dry measures for liquids, where the custom is to use separate liquid measures.

I also agree with Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji in thinking periodical stamping of weights and measure undesirable if not impracticable.

UNIFORM WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 14th August 1915, inviting the Corporation's remarks on the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the question of the feasibility of securing the use of uniform weights and measures in India have submitted the following report:—

The Government Committee recommend that the following system of weights should be declared the standard weights for India exclusive of Burma:—

8 Khaskhas	equal 1 Chawal.
8 Chawals	equal 1 Ratti.
8 Rattis	equal 1 Masha.
3 Mashas	equal 1 Tank.
4 Tanks or 12 Mashas	equal 1 Tola.
5 Tolas	equal 1 Chatak.
16 Chataks	equal 1 Seer.
40 Seers	equal 1 Maund.

The Tola to be of 180 grains British weight.

The Committee concur in this recommendation. The names of the minor weights which are unknown in Bombay will of course not be locally used, but the scale will be preserved.

The recommendation of the Government Committee concerning measures of length is as follows:—

"The unit to be the British yard, but with permission to recognize Indian and Burmese measures standardized so as to bear a direct relation to this unit in the manner set forth in Chapter VI, paragraph 15; for higher measures the chain of 66deg. sub-divided into 100 links and the furlong and mile of 220 and 1.760 yards, respectively."

As regards measures of area they recommend "the squares of any authorized measure of length for small areas, and the British acre sub-divided decimally for agricultural land."

The Committee concur in this recommendation.

DRY MEASURES.

The Government Committee recommend that the chief local measures of capacity should be standardized at the most suitable integral multiple of a measure made to hold 1¼ seers of water at a temperature of 86 deg. F. or 30 deg. C. and such other local measures as may be deemed necessary in proportion thereto. This Committee however see no reason why the unit should not be a measure made to hold one seer instead of one and a quarter weight seers of water. As recommended by the Government Committee the measures should, as far as possible, be used struck, a striker in the form of a stout cylindrical roller being used. If, however, heaping cannot be abolished, the shape and dimensions of the authorized measures should be prescribed as well as their capacity. The Committee are of opinion that the striking rollers should be officially stamped.

LIQUID MEASURES.

The Government Committee consider it unnecessary to prescribe any liquid measures except in the case of Madras, but suggest that it should be prescribed that either one of the dry measures of shape suitable for the purpose be used or else that liquids be sold by weight and that in the latter case if a vendor wishes to use for convenience sake measures containing particular weights of particular liquids he shall be legally bound to see that such is really the case and to check by weight, if so desired by any customer, and for this purpose be bound to keep scales and weights on his premises. They further think that it is desirable that a limit should be prescribed in respect of some liquids such as oils and ghee, beyond which sale must be by weight only or by standard liquid measures. This Committee are of opinion that there is no necessity for a separate measure of capacity for liquids and that the measure of capacity (dry) may be adopted for the both the latter being based on a seer of 80 tolas. As recommended by the Government Committee it should be permissible to use measures made to contain definite weights of particular liquids for selling small quantities.

CUBIC MEASURES.

As regards measures of cubic content the Government Committee recommend the adoption of the British measure with permission also to express cubic contents in terms of any legal measures of length. This calls for no remarks.

It has been recommended by the Government Committee that the use of British and Metric Weights should be permitted, but it has been suggested that the firms or shopkeepers desiring to use British weights should be required to take out a license. It seems to the Committee that a license in such a case is uncalled for and will cause unnecessary trouble and irritation. They however recommend that the British weights should be stamped so as to indicate their equivalents in tolas.

The Committee entirely concur in the recommendation of the Government Committee that no special weights or measures of any kind except those authorized should be permitted for any purpose save that physicians and druggists may continue to use their special weights and measures for the preparation of prescriptions only, but that they should use the authorized weights and measures for the actual sale of drugs, etc

TYPES OF MEASURES.

The Committee also approve of the suggestion that authorized weights made after a prescribed date should be of a prescribed shape and are of opinion that the type of measures adopted in East Khandesh would be the most suitable. These measures are moulded in single pieces of metal and are easy to handle. The shape of the heavy weights may be of a type in which the handle is sunk in the weight. They also approve of the undermentioned sizes of weights recommended by the Government Committee:—

1, 2 and 4 khaskhas; 1, 2 and 4 chawals; 1, 2 and 4 rattis; 1, 2 3, 4 and 6 mashas (the 3 and 6 mashas to be known as 1 and 2 tanks, respectively); 1, 1½, 2 and 2½ tolas; 1, 2, 4 and 8 chataks; 1, 2. 2½, 4, 5, 10 and 20 seers; and 1, 1½ and 2 maunds.

(*Continued in Column 5.*)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board meeting.

Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m.

Magic Lantern Lecture by Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewalla in English on "Our Solar System," in the hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, Oct 20.

Bakri-Id Holiday.

THURSDAY, Oct. 21.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, at 3-10 p.m.

Fort Press Company, Annual General Meeting, Lower Colaba, 3-40 p.m.

Trafalgar Day.

FRIDAY, October 22.

High Court, October vacation commences.

Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.

Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting Hummum Street, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major E. T. Lambert, Commandig,

Colaba, Oct. 18.

No. 897. Duties. For the ensuing week:—
Orderly Sergeant.—No. 1 Company Sgt. White A. S.
Orderly Sergeant.—No. 2 Company Sgt. Binks H. T.

No. 898. Parades. Parades for the ensuing week 23rd October 1915 Tuesday Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade outside Colaba North Battery at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning.

Thursday No. 1 Coy. will parade at Old Headquarters at 7 a.m. for Dummy Loader Drill.

No. 899. Musketry Musketry Class Firing will be carried out on the British Infantry Range, Colaba, on Saturday 23rd at 4 p.m. and on Sunday the 24th at 7 a.m.

No. 900. Warrants. Nos. 109 and 110 were issued to C.S.M.I, C. D. Lettington to proceed to Ahmedabad on temporary duty in connection with No. 4 Company and to return on completion of same.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E. Commanding,

October, 19.

154. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during October. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress: Drill order, with helmets, havresacks and water bottles.

5 days 15th to 19th Oct. "C" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 20th to 22nd Oct. "A" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 23rd to 25th Oct. "E" Coy., 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
6 days 26th to 31st Oct. "F" Coy., 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.

146. Parades for the period ending 26th Oct. 1915:—

MONDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms. Musketry and Coy. drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"F" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress Drill order, khaki with helmets. All members must attend.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.
"C", "D" and "F" Coys. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m

TUESDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 6 p.m at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parade with arms Musketry and Coy. drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Coy. drill extensions, signals, and passing of orders by sections.
"A" Coy. 6 p.m. at Headquarters, extensions, signals and passing of orders by sections.
"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. (Trained men and Recruits) No. 3 and 4 sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters Every man is expected to attend. Dress Review order. Every man is expected to attend.
"C" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. All members must attend.
"G" Coy Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
"D" Coy at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress: Drill order, helmets, rifles etc.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D", "E" and "F" Coys. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. (Trained men and Recruits) at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. (No. 1 and 2 sections) Dress Review order. Every man is expected to attend.
"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team and Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. at the Cooperage.

THURSDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana, Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend. Parade with arms, Musketry and Coy. Drill.
"J" Coy. (Trained men and Recruits) No. 3 section at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters Review order. Every man is expected to attend.
"D" Coy. 6.15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress. Drill order, helmets, rifles
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Coys. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m
"B" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. Coy. drill. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
"C", "D" and "F" Coys. Recruits at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m
"J" Coy. Recruits at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.
"G" Coy Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana, 3 men from each section are being detailed and must attend.
"J" Coy. (Trained men and Recruits) No. 4 section at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress Review order. Every man is expected to attend.

SATURDAYS.

"A" Coy. at 4-30 p.m. at the Liquor Shed in Mufti. Physical drill and bayonet fighting 198. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 19th, "C" Coy., Wednesday, 20th inst. "G" Coy. Nicholson Cup. Thursday, 21st, Friday, 22nd and Saturday 23rd inst. "K" Coy. Sunday 24th inst. "G" Coy. "L" Coy. from Monday 25th to Saturday 30th inst. both days inclusive. "G" Coy. Sunday 31st inst.

Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N.C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCES V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen, V.D and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6

March.—Vive la Russe	Murrel
Overture.—The Caliph of Bagdad	Boieldieu
Valse.—Yip-I-Addy-I-Ay	Boso
Selection.—Reminiscences of the Planta.	
tion	Chambers
Intermezzo.—The Butterfly	Bendix
Excerpt.—Standchen	Czibulka
Selection.—Harry Lauder's Songs	Hume
Two Step.—Ginger	Wurm

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS OF OFFICIALS.

The officials of the Bombay General Post Office will give their annual thanksgiving mass at the Chapel of Mount Mary, Bandra Hill, to-morrow at 8-30 a.m. followed by a sermon by the Revd. J. V. Napolazim and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE.

Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewalla will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21. Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Our Solar System." Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is opened to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

A MENDICANT'S DEATH.

A sixty-year old mendicant named Cassam Sheik Abdulla while sitting near the Mastan Tank on Sunday was struck by a stone on the head which a Pathan had thrown at another. The mendicant was taken to J. J. Hospital where after treatment he was allowed to go. But he died at his house on Sunday evening.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Association, a meeting of the Graduates from the Private Medical Colleges of Calcutta will be held on the 19th October 1915, at Ramchadralaya opposite Government Stables. Girgaon Road at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to discuss the situation arising from the Indian Medical (Bogus Degree) Bill. All concerned are requested to be present.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and one death from plague occured in the city on Sunday, the former being reported from Market and Bhuleshwar and the latter from Market. There were no cases of cholera or small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 67, as compared with 62 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 74 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,578, out of which 7 were found to be plague stricken.

DEATHS FROM BURNS.

A Mahomedan girl named Nurjahan aged eight years, residing at Mastan Tank Road wasi severely burnt by an open lighted lamp. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital whence she was allowed to go after treatment. But she died yesterday morning.

Ichabai, a Hindu girl aged 16 years, who lived with her husband Manilal Nemilal at Girgaum, while lighting the segree in her house poured some kerosine oil on it, which flaring up set fire to her saree. Her husband was brought to the scene along with others, by her screams, and the fire was extinguished, but not before the girl was extensively burnt. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Sunday night.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FOUR RESOLUTIONS REGARDING ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

(News Bureau.)

MYSORE, Oct. 18.

In the Mysore Representative Assembly four resolutions were passed relating to the Mysore Economic Conference. The first prays to do away with office of secretaries of Economic Conference and appoint district economic superintendents as ex-officio secretaries of the respective district committees, thereby effecting an annual saving of Rs. 3,120. The second prays for constituting in local and municipal councils separate electorates for representation in Economic Conference, and nominating a non-official Mahomedan member for the Economic Conference. The third suggests the publication of economic bulletins which must be translated in Hindustani. The fourth prays for conferring powers on the Deputy Commissioner and other Revenue Officers to deal with suits regarding loans granted by Co-operative Credit Societies.

Official and Personal

Sir William Meyer, the Government of India's Finance Minister who arrived in Bombay from Karachi yesterday morning will leave Bombay to-night. He is staying at the Taj and from enquiries made it is understood that there are not going to be the usual conferences.

A Notification directing the Viceroy's Executive Council to reassemble at Delhi will be issued shortly. All members who are leaving will return to Delhi on November 2nd. Sir Sankaran Nair will take charge on the same date. Sir Reginald Craddock on leaving Simla will proceed direct to Delhi.

A DASARA CELEBRATION.

MR. JINNAH ON HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY

The members of the Pathare Prabhu Students' Union celebrated the festival of Dasara on Sunday last at the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall, when Mr. M. R. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, was in the chair. A large number of members as well as some guests were present.

Mr. Jinnah inaddressing the assembly said that he always liked to meet students, that he had now and again addressed students in England and that he was very pleased to meet the members of the Pathare Prabhu Students' Union. A great deal of the country's welfare depended on students who were the future makers of their country. "It is nonsense," he said, "to preach that students should not take part in politics." He himself was a Congressman when a student and he learned politics at the feet of Mr. Dadabhoy Naroji. Referring to the students of India, he said that many of them succumb to despair and despondency when they launch into life and when the real struggles begin. The students from the English Universities had this advantage that they enjoyed a certain position, which was denied to those who belong to the Indian Universities. Every human being in his life, he said, was subject to the influence of the three visions—the vision of Religion, that of Love, and that of Patriotism—and Mr. Jinnah exhorted the young men before him to be true to these visions whenever they came to them and they would realize the fruit of these visions if only they remained true to them. Referring to associations of students he said that they should aim at removing the great bar to progress—the bar of differences between the members of the two representative communities of India, the Hindu and the Mahomedan communities. The unity of these two would lead to a new era in the history of India. He, therefore, requested the members of the Pathare Prabhu Union to invite the members of the Moslem Students' Association when it came into existence and thus create feelings of brotherhood in the two communities. Mr. Jinnah concluded his remarks by dwelling on the need of self-reliance, which alone, he said, paves the way to success.

Mr. Jinnah was then garlanded by the President of the Union and a hearty vote of thanks to him was passed with acclamation.

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of Mr. Naziruddin Hasan appearing in your yesterday's edition, has naturally drawn the attention of the Bombay Moslems and in justice to them you will allow me to state that Mr. Naziruddin has overdrawn the picture. This is because he is not properly acquainted with the local opinion of the Bombay Moslems.

There can not be the least exaggeration if I say that the Bombay Moslems are always ready to extend their humble hospitality towards their Moslem brethren who may happen to visit Bombay during a Session of a Moslem Conference or that of the Moslem League. Indeed, they deem it to be their duty as well as their privilege to welcome their Moslem brethren to the beautiful city of which all Bombayites are proud.

Now, the question before the public is whether the majority of the Bombay Moslems are really against holding a Session of the League in Bombay this year or otherwise. So far as my observation goes, I find that there is a general consensus of opinion among the Bombay Moslems against holding a Session of the Moslem League in Bombay this year. I do not know the sources of Mr. Naziruddin's information but there can be no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the Bombay Moslems are of the view as stated by me. Therefore, if it is established that the majority or the Bombay Moslems are against the holding of a Session of the Moslem Session in Bombay, it will not serve any useful purpose to examine the grounds which have guided the local Moslems to their present attitude.

The success of a public and representative body like that of the Moslem League must necessarily depend upon the unanimity of its champions. Bombay Moslems have never challenged the usefulness of the Moslem League as a valid organ of guidance to our community as well as to our Government. They are anxious however to emphasise the fact that during the present unparalleled crisis in the history of the British Empire, when the attention of our Government is fully absorbed in questions of a momentous nature it will neither be wise nor consistent with our loyalty to create any embarrassment for our Government by agitation or by passing resolutions which cannot receive full attention during the present Armageddon which has practically involved the whole world. Let our Moslem brethren in Upper India know that the local Moslem opinion in Bombay is strong in the question of not holding a Session of the League in Bombay this year and let them adopt the course of the least resistance by not holding a Session this year in Bombay, or by holding it at some other Moslem centre which may display a tendency towards holding such a Session at that place.

If in spite of such a local condition of affairs, a Session of the League is held in this city, it will neither command the universal respect of the Indian Moslems nor of the British Government. It will to a certain extent cease to be a representative Institution. I am also afraid that such a contingency is likely to give rise to differences and frictions, which it is the duty of all true well-wishers of the Moslem cause to avoid. Can it be seriously argued that the postponement of the Session for one year will effectually turn back the clock of the Moslem progress?

One year in the life-time of the seventy millions of the Indian Moslems is but the span of a minute. I do recognize, however, that it is a very precious minute. But circumstances over which we have no control sometimes compel us to postpone our actions of to-day till to-morrow for our own welfare.

Therefore, by a little timely patience Indian Moslems can win the hearts of their rulers and even the present terrible crisis may evolve for them under the British Government, a status and a dignity far higher and for nobler than what they ever conceived or dreamt of. Our Holy Prophet ssays "Patience is the key to Paradise."

—Yours, etc.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Oct. 10th 1915.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S GAIETY COMPANY,

"FROCKS AND FRILLS."

Mr. Bandmann's little company of clever players, which is appearing at the Excelsior, last night presented another change of programme, which enabled them once more to exhibit their great versatility and to show how a small band of talented artistes can fill out an evening's bill and give as much pleasure as a larger company engaged in more ambitious undertakings. The Sisters Rosslyn, who seem to have an endless variety of musical and terpischorean talent to draw upon, opened the programme as usual with one of their musical scenas, performed with the assistance of Mr. Gordon Stamford, whom we suspect also of having arranged the scena for them. Its only fault was that it was too short; for these clever sisters never allow us a dull moment while they are on the stage, even when they are engaged on the most simple little efforts and singing such old and worn numbers as "Home Sweet Home." Songs by Miss Phylis Ashwell, who rather grows on one, and Miss Manners, and a turn by that really brilliant artist, Mr. Tom Payne, including an extraordinarily good sand dance, make up the rest of the first part of the programme. There follows a sort of revue in miniature entitled "Frocks and Frills," which is full of a great deal of excellent fooling. It has no plot of course, but it is, strangely enough, all about one thing and the characters actually retain their identity throughout. Mr. Coyne is a well-matured "knut" who runs a beauty parlour with Turkish Baths attached. Mr. Payne is a weird thing that floats in from the doormat and is alternately a porter, a beauty specialist, a masseur, (when he is first asked if he can massage he asks if it is'nt a criminal offence!) and a female attendant in the ladies' department of the Turkish Bath. And as can be imagined he gets plenty of opportunities for playing upon the quiet vein of humour that makes him a joy for ever, if not always a thing of beauty. The other characters are variously manicurists, visitors to the bath and nothing in particular, and shine mostly by doing the unexpected, clad in surprising costumes. Miss Dorothy Temple is worth going a long way to see in the most original and indescribable costume that we have seen for a long time, a sort of combination of a Valkyrie and a mermaid which shows off the sinuosities of her figure to great advantage. Miss Ashwell sings another song of a taking off character, but having put on more takes off less than on the last occasion. Miss Manners has little to do but to look nice and she does that very well. It is a merry entertainment and ought not to be missed.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA PROGRAMME.

When, as this week, a Bandmann company is the attraction on the bill at the late houses, the public is inclined to forget the excellent cinema entertainment which the Management of the Excelsior provides for its delectation at the before-dinner performances. To-night, for instance, commening at 6-30, the programme includes another of those admirably produced films of the London Film Company entitled "Two Little Britons." The London Film Company is an all-British firm, and it is very satisfactory to note that the Excelsior is making a point of patronising Home industries while so many picture houses are still presenting their patrons with a large percentage of American and Americo-German productions.

"Two Little Britons" lets us into some of the going on of the Kaiser's Secret Service and is especially interesting because it deals with the ruthless invasion of Belgium. There is little doubt that some of the episodes are actually based on those known to have taken place before Kaiser Wilhelm let loose his legions to lay waste the fertile fields of Belgium. In this case, however, two little Britons are more than a match for the arch-spy, Schmidt (a part extremely well played) with the result that the forts of Liege are saved in the nick of time from destruction. A daring and ingenious attempt to divert the enemy's secret messages, an exciting chase in motor cars, and, finally, a rush to cut the connections of the enemy's mines are one or two of the chief incidents.

The programme further includes another of the Charles Chaplin films comedies. There will also be shown shortly a film version of Shakespeare's "Anthony and Cleopatra," by the same producers as "Quo Vadis," which many patrons of the Excelsior will remember.

NELSON DAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In this time of trial for the Empire as a whole the Navy League is proud to be in the position to appeal with confidence and hope for the befitting celebration in the Indian Empire of our great National Festival, Trafalgar Day, which falls due on Thursday, the 21st of October.

The British Navy has been doing its great work silently and patiently, and everyone now recognises that the continuous struggle maintained by the Navy League for over 20 years to secure our supremacy of the Seas when the crucial moment arrived, has been more than justified. No greater tribute can be paid to the propaganda of the Navy League than that at the present moment the Seas are open, British trade and commerce with friendly and neutral Nations are proceeding without interruption, and the food-supply as well as the raw materials of the industries of the people of the Empire are completely safeguarded. To quote Admiral Mahan the policy initiated by Lord Nelson when "his far distant storm beaten Ships upon which the Grand Army never looked stood between it and the dominion of the World" is again being enacted to-day by the British Navy.

The enthusiasm, patience and loyalty of the men of the Fleet is beyond praise and the efficiency of both *material* and *personnel* leaves nothing to be desired

The memory of Nelson recalls all that is finest in British Naval tradition and the commemoration of his great victory at Trafalgar will continue to exercise a powerful influence upon the minds of the people of the whole Empire.

And in the full conviction of the justice of our cause, with implicit belief in the capacity of our Sailors and our Soldiers, with unwavering loyalty to our Allies, will this Great Empire once more secure under God that unqualified victory which shall guarantee unto all time the advance of civilization and the peace of the world.

Finally, it is sincerely to be desired that in the Indian Empire we may celebrate Thursday, the 21st instant, in a befitting manner by public meetings, school demonstrations, and the decoration of buildings by flags and mottoes.

By such means Trafalgar Day will this year be raised to the position of a Great National Nava. Festival.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. REITH,
F. G. B. HAWKINS.
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
Navy League, Bombay Branch.

Oct. 16, 1915

NUISANCES IN TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You were kind enough to publish my letter which you were pleased to head as "Nuisances in trains" in your paper of the 19th July. I had sent a letter to the G. T. M. G. I. P. Rly. on the same subject and for the proper understanding of the spirit of the reply. I wish you will kindly publish the letter with the reply in your most popular paper.

The letter sent to the G. T. M. runs as follows:—

31st July, 1915.

"I find that nothing has been done about the matter that I had brought to your notice through the medium of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 19th instant.

"(1) If you will just see yourself the Kurla platforms you will quite agree with me that they are the worst grounds that one has to tread; and is it to be supposed that they are to remain in the same condition for ever?

"(2) As to the nuisance of the beggars, along with Chivadewallas, and other sellers in Local Trains, I have to say that it is increasing daily.

"(3) Lastly, about the spitting in Railway compartments, I think, no words can sufficiently express the nuisance caused by it. Some of these men may be suffering from consumption. Are they not then endangering the lives of the other passengers by spitting in the Railway compartments? I know that you are taking precautions to the same effect by sticking notices in the Railway compartments warning passengers not to spit, but in spite of all that the nuisance is increasing daily. Cannot such people be punished for thus spoiling the Railway compartments and also causing nuisance to other passengers? Supposing a passenger has to complain about such nuisance caused in the train there and then, to whom is he to report?

"The inspectors and guards say plainly that they cannot help it. Will you please enlighten me on the point and oblige?"

Reply No. C. G/10720, dated 23rd September, 1915, to the foregoing letter from the Deputy Traffic Manager.

"Your complaint (a copy of which was received with your letter, dated 13th ultimo), was referred to our District Traffic Superintendent, Bombay, for inquiry and he now states:—

"Kurla Platform:—These platforms are covered over with coal ashes and are uncomfortable to people without shoes on. The platforms want attention by the Engineering Department, and they are being attended to gradually.

"Chivadawallas:—People are not allowed to sell in the train and orders are issued as to the action to be taken when any such are caught actually doing so. With the Corridor train a man selling at one end knows at once of the approach of a guard from the other end, and immediately stops. If passengers will help the Railway in these matters and not purchase from such people, we shall be in a position to stop the practice, but with very few exceptions, passengers, by making purchases do more to encourage and protect such practice than otherwise.

"Beggars:—Orders as to treatment of these are also in force but there is difficulty in catching them, unless the travelling public help by reporting their presence in the train.

"The average third class passengers will not help to punish any beggar and in the absence of any report and witnesses, the expulsion of any person from a train who may hold a ticket cannot be done.

"In regard to passengers spitting in train carriages we are putting up notices prohibiting the practice."

The letter has not been unfairly dealt with and I hope that the said Engineering Department will at once commence its work of improving the platforms.

As to the fable of the sellers stopping their sale at the approach of guards, I may safely say, that the guards are never seen trying to stop the sale. I have many a time seen more than half-a-dozen sellers at a time in one train, and I wonder how the guards fail to detect their presence. It shows the weakness and inability of the Company when it says that it is very difficult or impossible to catch the sellers and the more because, passengers, with very few exceptions, by making purchases, do more to encourage and protect such practice than otherwise. "If passengers will not purchase from such people," says the Company, "we shall be in a position to stop such practice." When passengers refuse to purchase from such people, I am sure that they will themselves stop the sale without the Company's order. When we ask the Company to put a stop to such a nuisance, we, so to say, admit our inability to put a stop to such practice, by pursuading the passengers not to buy from such people. I am sure that the Company, if it wishes, can easily stop such practice by issuing strict orders to their staff or by awarding a prize of say, Rs. 5 to the one who hands over the sellers to the proper authority.

In regard to the question of spitting in Railway compartments, the reply given is not to the point. My question was, "Cannot such people be punished for thus spoiling the Railway compartments and also causing nuisance to other passengers?" Supposing, a passenger has to complain about such a nuisance caused in the train there and then, to whom is he to report, since the guards and inspectors refuse to hear it?

Further comments are unnecessary.—Yours, etc.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.

Kurla, Oct. 5.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Plague has not subsided yet in Surat. There were 28 new cases and 25 deaths from plague registered during the week ending 15th October.

The All-India Shia Conference closed its sittings on Sunday evening after passing resolutions regarding the administration of waqfs with reference to the Shia community.

Mr. S. P. Shah, a student of the Hindu Education Fund, Bombay, has passed the open Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service held in August last and stands fourth among the successful candidates.

With effect from the Dasara Day, primary education is to be compulsory in Aundh State. Hitherto education was given free to the boys of backward classes, cesspayers and girls. Besides scholarships, cooked food is given gratis to poor and deserving pupils.

The annual sports of the Poona Hindu Gymkhana were concluded on the Dusserah day and prizes were given away by Shrimant Sardar Balasaheb Vinchurkar. Professor Kale having thanked Shrimant Balasaheb the proceedings terminated.

The annual gathering and prize-distribution ceremony of the Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat, took place on Friday and Saturday last, the Collector of the district presiding. An interesting programme of athletic sports and pastimes had been arranged for the occasion.

A meeting to offer prayers for the victory to the British Arms was held on Sunday in the "Shri Venkateshwar Press." Mr. Khemraj Shrikrishnadas proprietor of the press in a suitable speech compared the British-Raj with Ram-Raj and announced his donation of 6,000 hindi books, worth Rs. 2,000 for Indian soldiers at the Front. Other speakers followed and much enthusiasm prevailed. The gentlemen present included several leading citizens of Bombay.

The Ezhava community of Cranganore have submitted a memorial to the Cochin Durbar, protesting against the exclusion of Ezhava girls from the Lower Secondary School in the town. The memorialists point out that the boys of their community are freely admitted to all the boys' schools, and it is only the girls who are refused admission, in the only girls' school that there is in the whole Cranganore Taluk. The objection in the case of the girls' school seems to be based on the fact thta the institution is situated in close proximity to a Hindu temple. The memorialists, however, contend that when there is no objection taken to Christian girls, Hindus of the Ezhava community should not be kept out of the school.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

MASS MEETING PROTESTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 18.

A mass meeting, the fourth of its kind, was held here on Saturday evening to protest against the Government proposal to appoint a Municipal Commissioner on the Hyderabad Municipality. The large Town Hall was overful. Only one dissentient vote against the protest was recorded at the meeting. Great stir prevails in the city.

BIG DEMAND FOR PLUMBAGO.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

Present prices for plumbago are very near the boom prices of 1899 and while the demand from America is continuing to be steady, both Russia and the United Kingdom are buying to an extent with which last years' figures hardly bear any comparison. According to the Chamber of Commerce weekly price current, 36,004 cwts were exported from Ceylon to the United Kingdom between January 1st and October 4th of last year, but the quantity exported during the corresponding period this year was 84,291 cwts.

Russia took only 79 cwts. last year but this year she has already imported 27,935 cwts. The increase in American demand is represented by 23,614 tons, between last year and this, the total exports in 1914 having been 106,185 cwts. up to October 4th and 129,799 cwts. up to the 4th instant.

Taking the grand total of exports to all countries the figures work out at 230,745 in 1914 up to 4th October and 246,270 in the present year. Almost all the pits which were closed down shortly after the outbreak of the war have been reopened owing both to steady demand for the article and high prices being offered. The demand, however, is specially for higher grades and prices ruling to-day are just about double of what they were in January of this year.

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Modern Dentistry is different to the Dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting: wanting better value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day.
Living in India is becoming more and more expensive, and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees they used to.
The Dentist who progresses must move with the times: he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be *painless*, artistic and lasting, and materials used must be the very best procurable; but, at the same time, his *Fees must be moderate*. Gold Crown and Bridge work (Teeth without plates)—Permanent fillings (Gold amalgam and Porcelain)—Patients who have unsatisfactory and bad fitting—Artificial Teeth (made by other Dentists)—these may be re-made and fitted in two days' time.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1915.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

It is to be feared there still prevails considerable laziness on the subject of industrial development in this country. A variety of suggestions have been floating in the air which are more or less of a nebulous character. These suggestions may be broadly classified under four heads:—

1. That certain classes of goods which are worth producing and which in fact are produced, have to compete against similar articles of production which are imported strongly bounty fed by the countries where they are produced.

2. That India is capable of producing many commodities which, owing to competition of articles of foreign make, it is not possible or worth while to manufacture.

3. That the country is greatly handicapped by reason of the comparative indifference of the Government towards private enterprise, struggling against expert knowledge and sorely needing expert aid.

Lastly, that the policy of the Government, in matters of trade and manufactures, is to a large extent dominated by powerful interests at Home and by reason of the want of a free hand in matters fiscal.

As to the first, it is alleged, with some foundation in fact, that a country like Japan is allowed to export some varieties of cotton fabrics, now valued at over a million sterling, to this country with a State bounty which absolutely handicaps indigenous productions of like descriptions. For instance, there is hosiery which has been steadily imported here in larger and larger quantities during the last few years. Their value some time ago was recorded at £340,000 but last year it reached nearly a million pounds. What is broadly complained of by the Indian cotton manufacturers is the anomaly of having to compete with certain kinds of cotton fabrics which could not be made at all without Japan, the exporting country, obtaining all its cotton from the Indian markets. They urge that ordinarily a bale of cotton exported, say from Bombay to Yokohama, would cost at the latter port something over its cost price when shipped from Bombay. Freight is the one material item which would add to the cost. But, as a matter of fact, it is observed that a bale of cotton laid down in one of the Japanese ports costs no more to the Japanese manufacturer than a bale laid down by an Indian millowner at his mill. The fact is that the Japanese Government, directly or indirectly, gives a bounty either to the vessels carrying cotton from India in Japanese bottoms or to the Japanese millowners themselves. And other things being equal, namely, cost of production etc., the exporter of Japanese hosiery could not touch the manufacturer in India, for the former would have also to pay a return freight for his goods exported to this country. In short, the grievance of the Indian millowner is that, not only does the Japanese Government pay the freight for the raw cotton but also the return freight of the goods manufactured from that cotton which are sent to India. No cotton manufacturer in any part of the world could compete with his own products, the raw material of which has, in the first instance, to be brought over from another place thousands of miles away and to reship the goods made from that raw material back to the country whence it was brought. Such an alien manufacturer could never thrive unless it was assured that he had certain other advantages in the cost of production which would more than neutralise all the charges of conveyance both ways,—a circumstance hardly to be expected in these days even of great labour saving by mechanical appliances. This then is the gravamen of the great cry of Indian millowners against the competition of the special Japanese cotton fabrics which have been imported here in steadily growing quantities from year to year during the last ten years. These goods are sold at such a low rate that it is absolutely impossible for the indigenous maker to compete with him, save at a heavy sacrifice. Necessarily it happens that the indigenous maker, in spite of his ability to produce a fabric, is obliged to abandon his manufacture by reason of the low-priced Japanese stuff, which is bounty fed. Here then we have a striking instance of the first kind of suggestions to which we have referred at the outset, namely, commodities which, though fully capable of being produced, go out of manufacture by reason of the artificial competition of foreign manufactures of a like description. The millowners naturally enquire why will not the Government of India put such a countervailing duty on the imports of Japanese cotton fabrics as will enable indigenous goods of like quality and description to compete fairly and openly and vastly to stimulate Indian industry. At present here is an industry capable of extensive and steady development which is not only arrested but has to be abandoned on account of the indifference or apathy of the Indian Government. Why cannot the Government, ask the millowners, extend the same active and substantial sympathy to them as the Japanese Government extends to the Japanese manufacturers, with a view ultimately to benefit them and bring more wealth to the country by such a remunerative export trade.

Here, it is clear that the fiscal policy of the Indian Government is gravely at fault. That indeed is a culpable policy which necessitates the abandonment of a profitable indigenous industry, and actually allows the products of foreign industry to realise a large profit and drain away a part of the wealth to foreign ports. No civilised Government, which has the economic interests of its people at heart, should allow such a double leakage in a country's industry. But this is exactly what the Government of India has been doing. By allowing, freely and unstintedly, Japanese cotton fabrics to be imported into India it has actually arrested the indigenous industry which could profitably produce those goods. Secondly, the foreign manufacturer is allowed to sell his goods and carry away the profits to his own country. Such a drain of profits realy means so much capital withdrawn which might have otherwise remained in the country to develop and expand the same industry. This is the double economic loss. But there is a third one which also should be pointed out. To the extent that a really flourishing industry is allowed to fall into disuse, by such a disastrous State policy as we have pointed out, those employed in it must be deemed to have been withdrawn. Is that a condition of things to be tolerated in a country which demands unceasing greater employment in occupations and industries of a large unoccupied mass of people? It is a serious matter for the Government to consider, this triple economic loss. It is to be hoped that the local Committee of experts, recently appointed by the Government, will seriously take into consideration this first part of the complaint of industrial reformers. It is true they have been speaking of it in a vague and hazy manner. But it should be the duty of this Committee to clarify the complaint of all its haziness and place it before the Government in such a crystal form as to force its attention with a view to finding, at an early day, a practical solution of these anomalous circumstances in one great branch of the staple industry of the country

THE MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

It was natural that the passing of the Hindu University Bill should have brought to the forefront the question of the proposed Moslem university. The discussion which took place on Friday, at Aligarh reveals that there are two strong currents of opinion among representative Moslem leaders regarding the manner in which this question should be solved. It also reveals that the weight of the saner and more sober Moslem opinion is strongly against accepting a university on the lines of the Hindu university, if not against reviving the question at all. It was thus that an amendment was proposed to the original resolution recommending acceptance of the university on general principles embodied in the Hindu University. This amendment asked that the consideration of the question should be deferred owing to its controversial character till the war was over. After a long and animated discussion this amendment was put to the vote and it was found and recorded that 31 voted for it and 30 against it. According to the telegram which we published on Saturday, it appeared that this happened through an oversight on the part of the President and that upon a motion for recounting of votes being put forward, the party supporting the postponement left the hall in a body. This does not, however, represent the facts as they happened correctly. A correspondent who was present at the meeting in sending us his account writes that after the votes (31 to 30) in favour of the amendment had been recorded, certain opponents of the amendment took advantage of the entry of some fresh supporters of theirs and called for a fresh division. The Chairman, acting on this demand, suggested a fresh division. The supporters of the amendment, who constituted a majority of members present in the meeting, naturally considered the Chairman's ruling as *ultra vires* and protested against such proceedure. And only after their repeated protests had been ignored did they leave the place of meeting *en masse*. This account places their action in quite a different light and makes it clear, not only that the decision of the Chairman was quite unconstitutional, but that the decision arrived at by the remaining members of the meeting—if a regular meeting it can be called,—recommending the acceptance of the university does not represent the views of a large majority of leading Moslems among whom may be counted men like Justice Abdur Rahim.

Notes of the Day.

The News from Serbia.

The news that the Allied troops in the Balkans have already got to work is extremely gratifying. The protection of the Serbian railway communications was, of course, of the first importance and the official announcement of the occupation of Struminitza in Bulgarian territory and other points dominating the railway, will be received with feelings of relief, though there is an unconfirmed rumour of the communications having been cut further north. Any success on the part of the Bulgarians in interrupting these communications, had it been achieved, would be a serious affair. But it is reasonable now to expect that the Allies and Serbians joint campaign will progress satisfactorily, and so far from the Bulgarians being able to push their offensive against Serbia, it is likely that ere long the war will be carried effectively into their own territory. The fighting on the Belgrade-Semendria front is reported to be of terrific violence, but it is going well for the gallant but hitherto hard pressed Serbians. The attempt to turn their right wing has ended in disaster for the enemy who were badly trapped in the marshes. The Austro-German forces have suffered appalling losses, the figures in the fighting of the past few days being put at 25,000 killed and 60,000 wounded. How are these losses going to be made good, if the minimum strength on the other fronts is to be maintained? As it has turned out, Lord Kithchener was right when he ventured the opinion, at a moment when their offensive seemed still vigorous, that the Germans had shot their bolt in the East. It looks very much as if we shall soon learn that they have shot their bolt in Serbia. And if they once prove unable to keep up the pressure and lose their hold of the initiative the Bulgarians are doomed.

The German Horror.

It seemed as though there were nothing that could add to the German record of callous brutality and savagery in this war. But the story of the execution of Miss Cavell, which comes *via* Amsterdam, exceeds in its horror and its revelation of absolute barbarism anything that we have yet heard of formalised German atrocity. The execution of a woman for the military offence of which Miss Cavell is alleged to have been guilty is in any case entirely unjustified by military law, but the manner of carrying it out, the sheer cold-blooded bestiality of the murder committed by a German officer, in the face of his troops, of an unfortunate woman who had merely followed the dictates of common humanity and whose courage, which had not until then faltered, failed to sustain her in the face of the soldiers' rifles, reveals, as nothing else can, that, the militarism which Prussia and the whole of Germany has cultivated for three generations is something outside civilisation which must be utterly and finally crushed and extinguished if the world is to remain habitable. Thousands of people have been slain in this war outside the recognised rules of warfare, thousands have been outraged and maltreated by the German soldiery, but the case of Miss Cavell, though it involves but a solitary life, does more to expose the deliberately cruel character of the German soldier than anything else. It is so cold, so pitiless and so free from all suggestion of momentary excess of passion and from any sort of military necessity.

The I. C. S. Bill.

The telegram, which has been sent to "The Pioneer" regarding the text of the Bill introduced by Lord Islington for the suspension of the examination for the Indian Civil Service, does not seem to reveal anything to relieve the fears which we expressed in the beginning regarding the dangers of this course. The examination exists as a test of the mental efficiency of those who are to be admitted to the service. If it is to be suspended and appointments made by nomination, that means that the door is open to those who may be excellent soldiers and high patriots but may not be up to the required standard of efficiency, and neither the hard case of those who may be prevented from preparing themselves for the examination because they are engaged in military duties, nor any other circumstance connected with the war, provides an excuse for foisting people of that kind on the Civil Service of this country. There is no suggestion in the Bill, so far as we know, that any proportion of candidates are to be admitted by examination. And if it were so it would be a great hardship on them that they should have to undergo an examination while others get in by nomination. The two systems could not be maintained side by side even temporarily, but this is evidently not proposed and only suggests itself to a desperate imagination ready to clutch at straws.

No Great Hardship.

It is stated that the Civil Service Commisioners will have to satisfy themselves as to the educational qualifications of the candidates. Then why not have the examination? The hardship would not be very far-reaching since examination is competitive and not an absolute test. It would merely mean that a few might obtain high positions in the examination that they might not otherwise have gained, but if the conditions are as represented, the general result would not cause any great hardship. It would simply mean a lowering of the general level, which would be far less harmful and preferable to the dangers of nomination. A very sensible comment on the matter appears in the "English Mail," which says:—

Appointments made by influence or patronage would work indescribable harm, and the prestige of the Service would suffer materially by an invasion of this kind into its ranks to the detriment of India. The Indian Civil Service examination is, of course, by no means the only educative test, our University Degrees affording ample security on this point. If, however, competition is abolished, even as a temporary measure, the whole fabric of this much-honoured Indian Service will be undermined, as sheer merit has hitherto been the foundation of its pre-eminence,—a distinction which will soon be dissipated if even the shadow of jobbery is once introduced into the proceedings. It is to be hoped, therefore that Lord Islington's Bill will receive its quietus in the Commons, and that no such drastic expedient will be found necessary for the recruitment of the Service.

Lord Curzon's Protest.

In view of the fresh development regarding the attitude of individual members of the Cabinet on "compulsion" it is interesting to find from the mail papers that Lord Curzon, whose name has been put forth as its strongest supporter has protested against his name being gibbeted as "one of the Georges" hatching a "Conscriptionist Plot," He has written to the Press that, though he has long been a convinced believer in National Service, he has "scrupulously refrained from saying one word on the subject either in speech in letter or interview or for publication in any form, content to act in that spirit of loyalty to the Prime Minister and my colleagues without which Cabinet Government is an impossibility, and to rely upon discussion which is about to take place for producing agreement." And he proceeds to appeal to the Press in general "to discharge the attempt that is being so freely made in certain quarters to manufacture discord where it does not exist, and particularly against the pernicious methods of controversy involved in picking out individuals and attributing to them actions, thoughts, or intentions of which they are in all probability wholly innocent, on in imagining plots and conspiracies for which there is no vestige of foundation. There are several ways of losing the war, but one of the surest will be to muddy,—I might almost say poison,—our own wells.

Industrial Education for Girls.

The innumerable institutions that exist in the country for the promotion of education of girls constitute one of the unanswerable replies to the specious plea of Mr. Chamberlain. In Bombay, apart from ordinary schools for girls, we have the Seva Sadan with its home classes and those started by the Social Service League which supply the educational needs of grown-up women. From Bankipore comes the news that the Government of Bihar and Orissa have for some time been considering the advisability of imparting industrial education to women and that as a practical step they have formulated a scheme to start a lace and embroidery school at Patna. The scheme, indeed, does not go far enough. It constitutes, nevertheless, a welcome step and embodies a recognition on the part of Government to do their part in offering suitable opportunities to women of the poorer classes to earn an honourable living. A satisfactory feature of the scheme is that the co-operation of well-known people in the province is to be enlisted with a view to ensure public confidence and the conduct of the school on right lines. And though it may well be hoped that the school after some years will be more or less self-supporting, we think that at this stage it would be inadvisable that endeavours should be made to place the school on a business rather than on a scholastic footing. For this would obviously involve a confusion of the primary object, namely, the provision of proper facilities for the industrial education of women,—and especially poor women.

The Mangrol State.

The annual Administration Report of the Mangrol State for the year 1914-15, has just been issued. The State is under the political subordination of Junagadh, but has a distinct administration of its own,—except in 21 non-jurisdictional villages where it has only revenue and proprietory rights, the civil and criminal juridiction lying with Junagadh. This, mixed jurisdiction, says the Report, occasionally comes into conflict in practice. The actual total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 3,02,941, including a little more than two lakhs as land revenue collection. The total actual disbursement amounted to Rs. 2,55,840, of which administration accounted for Rs. 13,146, police for Rs. 15,632, public works for 25,913, personal for Rs. 48,231, education for Rs. 8,727 and dispensary charges for Rs. 5,202. The two latter items of expenditure are quite inadequate in proportion to the revenue of the State. The State, indeed, maintains one high school, one girls' school, one Islamia Madrassa, and only five Gujarati primary schools. The total number of students on the rolls in all the schools was 1,069 as against 1,021 showing an increase of only 48. This number is too small, considering that the population of the State is 23,450, showing that such a very low percentage as four of the total population attend school. We trust that the State will see that in future it spends more than the ridiculously small sums of Rs. 3,908 and Rs. 4,650 on higher and primary education respectively. Its expenditure on the education of girls is even more surprising,—the total amount spent during the year being only Rs. 832; and this amount was spent on the solitary girls' school in the State, which, again, is only a primary school.

DR. TURNER AND VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reference to the letter signed "M." appearing in your issue of to-day; headed "Dr. Turner as Leicester's M.O.H." will you allow me to point out that your correspondent is in error in stating that Dr. Turner served for several years as Medical Officer of Health for Leicester. Dr. Turner was never Medical Officer of Health for the Town of Leicester. He was M.O.H. for the "counties" of Leicester, Rutland and Northampton, and thus, of course, had no control over the town of Leicester nor any connection with its vaccination policy.—Yours etc.

N.

Bombay, October 18.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

STRUMNITZA OCCUPIED.

ENEMY LOSSES ON SERBIAN FRONT.

ALLIES' PROGRESS ON WEST FRONT.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN LEDRO VALLEY.

French troops received their baptism of fire in Macedonia near the railway bridge at Hudovovilandovo, when they were attacked by 4,000 Bulgarians. Fighting continues.

Strumnitza and also various points dominating the railway have been occupied by the Serbian and Allied armies.

Fighting on the Belgrade-Semendria front is of terrific violence. The Germans in trying to turn the Serbian wing got badly trapped in the marshes near Semendria. Austro-German losses by Thursday night are estimated at 25,000 killed and 60,000 wounded.

The Paris communiqué records further progress in Artois and Lorraine. The French captured a strong position south-east of Neuville and maintained the gain in spite of two night counter-attacks. Reciprocal bombardment continues at Lihons.

A Paris communiqué states that as reprisal for German air raids on English towns a squadron of aeroplanes on Sunday dropped thirty bombs on Treves.

In the course of stubborn engagements a French air squadron attacked three important victualling centres.

A Petrograd message states that large forces of hardy Kirgizes tribesmen, if not a whole army, are likely to appear in the field on behalf of Russia after they have had the necessary training.

Italians stormed the fortified position at Pregasina in the difficult mountainous region west of Garda. In spite of heavy fire from powerful enemy batteries, they cut openings in the entanglements and advanced, under rifle and artillery fire and asphyxiating bombs, beyond Pregasina to the heights dominating Ledro Valley, where they solidly established themselves.

The Swedish captain who took on board the crew of the German steamers sunk by a British submarine, denies the stories of their sinking in Swedish waters. The ships were sunk in open sea.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

ALLIES' OCCUPATION OF STRUMNITZA.

FRESH PROGRESS ON WESTERN FRONT.

PROGRESS IN WESTERN FRONT.

SUCCESSES OF FRENCH AIR SQUADRONS.

IMPORTANT VICTUALLING CENTRES ATTACKED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct 17.

Progress in Artois and Lorraine is the feature of the communiqué. The French captured a strong position south-east of Neuville and maintained the gain in spite of two night counter-attacks.

Reciprocal bombardment continues at Lihons and some ground has been gained northward of Reillon in Lorraine.

In the course of stubborn engagements French air squadrons attacked three important victualling centres.

FIGHTING IN LORRAINE.

ENEMY'S FUTILE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

PARIS, Oct. 16.

The communiqué says we repulsed in Lorraine last night several counter-attacks against the trenches we occupied yesterday, taking a hundred prisoners.

The enemy in force attacked Linge and Schratzmaenele in the Vosges after a violent bombardment, but were completely repulsed.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

BRITISH BOMBARDMENT OF BELGIAN COAST.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.

The British Fleet is again heavily bombarding the Belgian coast.

BRITISH SUBMARINE EXPLOIT

SWEDISH CAPTAIN'S NARRATIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.

The Swedish captain, who took on board the crew of the German steamers sunk by a British submarine, says the vessels sunk were of splendid type, of four thousand and five thousand tons. The British behaved most considerately. They gave the crews ample time and then without any fuss opened the valves and sunk the steamers. Thus invaluable iron ore for Germany went to the bottom. The captain emphasised that the steamers were sunk in the open sea. The stories of their sinking in Swedish waters were pure invention.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

COLLIDES WITH STEAM FERRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18.

A German steam ferry from Trelleborg on Friday evening collided with a German destroyer which was cut in two and sank. Only five were saved.

ENEMY REPULSED ON DVINSK FRONT.

SOME STRATEGIC POSITIONS CAPTURED

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18.

A communiqué says: The enemy continued persistent attacks on the Dvinsk front. Four were repulsed yesterday.

The Russians caught the attacking Germans north of Lake Sventen in flank and rear and cut off and captured a large number. Further south the Russians pierced the enemy's front on the western shore of Lake Boginskoe and crossed the river Drisviatitsa. We also captured the enemy positions on the Styr above Czartorysk and west of Derajno.

RECENT FIGHTING AT SHABKADAR.

GOOD EFFECT ON FANATICAL TRIBESMEN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Advices from the Frontier show that the recent fighting at Shabkadar has produced good results on the temper of the fanatical tribesmen and they are no longer collecting round the Frontier outposts. The casualties amongst the tribesmen are heavier than at first reported.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

SMALL EXTENT OF DAMAGE.

RAIDERS' GROSSLY MISTAKEN ZEAL

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Press Bureau issues an account of the damage done by the Zeppelin raid by a writer appointed by the Home Office, who says:—

The darkening of the Metropolitan area and the height at which the enemy flew, prevented them from locating places of importance. A Berlin official report shows, as on the last occasion, that the raiders were grossly mistaken in most cases regarding the localities bombed. If they had any definite objective beyond the haphazard destruction of lives and property of non-combatants, they entirely failed to attain it. Except for that done by one chance shot, the damage was exclusively to property unconnected with the conduct of the war.

LITTLE PANIC AMONG CITIZENS.

Of 127 persons killed and injured none were combatants save one or two soldiers in the street. Hundreds of thousands, who heard bombs and guns remained cool and free from panic and if possible, there was even less excitement than on the previous occasion. Most people after the bombardment went quietly to bed and were not disturbed by a second raid on another part of the London area at midnight. In the theatres, in which bombs and firing were plainly heard, there was a commendable absence of panic.

DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS.

The damage done was in five distinct areas. In the first there was little or no damage to residential property. There were some large business buildings here. Five bombs fell, four in a street, and buildings were considerably damaged. There were also a number of casualties.

In the second area the bomb fell in the garden of a large block of residential flats and several rooms on the ground floor were totally wrecked. The first floor also suffered considerable damage. Another bomb fell on the top of another block, demolishing the top storey. There were no casualties in this area.

DAMAGE IN A WORKING CLASS DISTRICT

The fourth area was a poor working class district and many houses were overcrowded. Here more bombs were dropped than in the above areas. One group of small houses was entirely destroyed by a single bomb.

BOMBS ON A SUBURBAN AREA.

The fifth area was a suburb, where there was not a single factory or business house, hardly any shops and no encampments or even search-lights. Here for some obscure reason the largest number of bombs were dropped in less than a minute. The distance between the first bomb and last was only 600 yards, five fell within 60 yards and three in a single small garden. A fortunate feature of the whole raid was the number of bombs which fell on the ground and not on the buildings. Only three houses were actually struck in this area.

DEATHS FROM ZEPPELIN RAID.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SURPRISE VISIT TO HOSPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The King and Queen yesterday paid a surprise visit to the civilians in the Charring Cross Hospital, who had been injured in the Zeppelin raid.

Inquests were held yesterday on twenty-one victims in the London area. The verdicts simply stated that deaths were caused by bombs thrown from enemy aircraft. One Coroner directed the jury not to follow the foolish precedent of calling it wilful murder by the Kaiser. He said if the public knew more there would be enormous feeling of gratitude to Sir Percy Scott and his staff.

Death in eight cases was due to shock. A number of peaceful houses were blown to pieces. Seventeen bombs fell in one area. Three boys were killed while asleep in one house and the father was badly injured. In another case, mother, daughter and son were found under the wreckage of a villa.

REPRISAL FOR GERMAN AIR RAID.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTION IN FRONT OF LOOS.

PARIS, Oct. 18.

A communiqué says as reprisal for the German air raids on the English towns a squadron of aeroplanes on Sunday dropped thirty bombs on Treves.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT IN CHAMPAGNE.

Violent artillery actions continued in front of Loos and east of Souchez. We consolidated and extended our positions in the Givenchy wood. There was close grenade fighting on the Aisne and intense bombardment in Champagne, particularly in the Tahure region.

GERMAN ATTACK STOPPED.

We vigorously replied to the enemy bombardment in Lorraine, starting several conflagrations in the enemy lines. Repeated violent German attacks north of Reillon were stopped by a curtain of fire.

FIGHTING ON SERBIAN FRONT.

GERMANS BADLY TRAPPED.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NISH, Oct. 17.

The fighting on the Belgrade-Semendria front is of terrific violence.

The Germans, in trying to turn the Serbian wing, got badly trapped in the marshes near Semendria. It was estimated that by Thursday night Austrian and German losses had been 25,000 killed and 60,000 wounded.

The Serbians themselves lost heavily, but nothing compared to the invaders. The spirit of the Serbians is splendid and on the arrival of the Allies they will be invincible.

FRANCE DECLARES WAR ON BULGARIA.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

France has declared war on Bulgaria.

WAR WITH BULGARIA.

VICEROY'S PROCLAMATION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" contains the following proclemation:—

I, Charles Baron Hardinge of Penhurst, Governor-General of India and ex-officio Vice-Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between his Majesty and Bulgaria.

The Government of India have already stopped telegraphic communication with Bulgaria and postal service will also cease and necessary orders will be issued by the Post Office. Several Ordinances which are law will automatically come into force, while the question of internment will be dealt with in the usual course.

It is notified in the "Gazette of India Exaraordinary" that persons of Bulgarian nationality will no longer be exempted from the operations of section 25 of the Foreigners Act of 1864.

ROUMANIA'S STRICT NEUTRALITY.

A RUMOUR OFFICIALLY DENIED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 16th October:—

The Roumanian cabinet has decided to maintain strict neutrality. All the necessary military measures will be taken on the frontiers.

It is officially denied at Petrograd that Russia intends to violate Roumanian neutrality to attack Bulgaria. The statement made to that effect is attributed to a desire to distract Rumania's attention from the danger of German violations of her neutrality.

STATE OF WAR IN MOSCOW.

KIRGIZES TRIBESMEN IN TRAINING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17.

An Imperial Ukase proclaims a state of war in Moscow and district.

Large forces of hardy Kirgizes tribesmen, if not a whole army, are likely to appear in the field on behalf of Russia after they have had the necessary training. The Kirgis population is approximately twelve millions

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA

FRENCH TROOPS' BAPTISM OF FIRE.

40,000 BULGARIANS ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Oct. 18.

French troops received their baptism of fire in Macedonia near the railway bridge at Hudovovilandovo, when they were attacked by 40,000 Bulgarians. The fighting continues.

OCCUPATION OF STRUMNITZA

SPLENDID WORK BY SERBIAN AND ALLIED ARMIES.

ATHENS, Oct. 18.

Official advices from Salonika state that the Serbian and Allied armies have occupied Strumnitza and also various points dominating the railway, the protection of which is regarded as assured.

Strumnitza is an important strategic town in Bulgarian Macedonia, 70 miles north-west of Salonika, dominating the railway to Uskub.

OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES.

ENEMY MINES EXPLODED.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

A French communiqué relating to the Dardanelles says:—During the first fortnight of October we stopped enemy mining operations by exploding counter-mines.

The Turkish artillery was active but ineffective, thanks to the superiority of French batteries.

French aircraft every day bombed the Turkish establishments and camps.

ITALIANS STORM ENEMY POSITION.

SOLIDLY ESTABLISHED NEAR LEDRO VALLEY.

ROME, Oct. 18.

The Italians stormed the fortified position at Pregasina, an important advanced point of the fortified Riva group, in the difficult mountainous region west of Garda.

A communiqué states the action began on Tuesday night.

The troops, in spite of heavy fire from the powerful Riva batteries, reached the entanglements and cut the openings in them. They resumed the attack next morning under rifle and artillery fire, and asphyxiating bombs, and advanced beyond Pregasina to the heights dominating the Ledro valley where they solidly established themselves.

ITALIAN WAR LOAN.

TO BE FLOATED IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

Italy is placing a one year loan of five million sterling in the United States for the purpose of stabilizing the exchange.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Continued from page 3.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

DIED.

Major W. A. Malcolm, Medicals.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. A. H. Taylor, Dublin Fusiliers.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. G. A. Moore, East Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. E. G. Longton, Essex.

Second-Lieut. H. W. Mann, North Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

Captain R. L. Sharpe, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. G. C. Arbuthnot, North Staffords.

WOUNDED.

Captain G. N. Vivian, Grenadiers.

Captain C. D. Winter, Irish Guards.

Second-Lieut. R. E. Sassoon, Irish Guards.

Second-Lieut. S. Smith, Middlesex

EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL.

INCREDIBLE ACT OF SAVAGERY

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD WITH REVOLVER.

"BLOODIEST ACT OF THE WAR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

An Amsterdam telegram gives details of Miss Cavell's death. It states that the execution ground was a garden surrounded by a wall where the firing party of six men and an officer awaited the victim, who was led in blindfolded by soldiers from a house near by.

Hitherto she had been brave but turned deadly pale and swooned and fell down thirty yards from the place of execution.

An officer walked up to the unconscious woman, drew a pistol and shot her through the head.

The execution has shocked the Belgians who declare it to be the most bloody act of the war.

MISS CAVELL'S NOBLE DEEDS

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Miss Cavell was forty-nine years of age and was known as the Florence Nightingale of Brussels, where she had worked for nine years reorganising the nursing system of several hospitals. When the Germans entered Brussels, British and Belgian nurses were prohibited from working in hospitals, but Miss Cavell was allowed to remain in her former pirvate nursing home. Her brother-in-law, a doctor at Henley-on-Thames, said in an interview that after the retreat from Mons hundreds of British, French and Belgian stragglers wandered aimlessly about Belgium. Many were hidden in farmhouses and were ultimately assisted to reach Brussels by Miss Cavell who provided shelter till they could be smuggled out of the country.

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

News has reached Calcutta to the effect that members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps celebrated the "Durga Pujah" with unsurpassed enthusiasm in Mesopotamia.

Second-Lieut. W. B. Stevens, Irish Guasds.
Second-Lieut. J. Taylor, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. K. Thursby, Pelham Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. S. E. Tidy, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Wanstall, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. D. C. H. Watson, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. W. Winterton, Royal Scots

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut-Colonel C. E. Radcliffe, Essex.
Major J. L. Davies, Essex.
Major J. C. Chillingworth, West Konts.
Captain A. C Edwards, West Kents.
Captain C. A. Hutchinson, West Kents.
Captain J. Brodie, Royal Scots.
Captain T. R. M. Shervington, East Kents.
Lieut. F. G. Long, Essex
Lieut. L. Gibbs, West Kents.
Lieut. F. D. Montgomerie East Kents.
Lieut. S. Vaughan, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Milton, Northumberland Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Captain A. A. Collinson, East Surreys.
Captain S. E. Mailer, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. P. C. W. Bosworth, Lincolns.
Lieut. L. Falkner, Lincolns.
Lieut. G. L. Brander, Royal Scots.
Lieut. R. W. Elverson, East Surreys.
Lieut. T. R. Longcroft, Leicesters.
Lieut. C. S. Royley, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. D. W. Armitage, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. E. G. Johnson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Stubbs, Flying Corps.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Second-Lieut E. S. C. Kennedy, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Stoddard, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. A. C. P. Campbell, East Surreys.
Lieut. J. Randolph, Welsh Guards.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Last night's casualty lists contain five headed "Naval Unit under Rear-Admiral Troubridge in Serbia."

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The 226th casualty list from France and Belgium reports:—

Killed 10, died of wounds 3, all Indians.

Among the wounded is 2nd Lt. O'Conner, 58 Rifles, Capt Harcourt, 28th Punjabis, formerly reported wounded now showing missing.

A number of rank and file reported wounded in 1/1, 2/2, 2/3, 2/8, Gurkhas.

1/8 Mediterranean list shows Capt, A. L. Dawes, 2-10 Gurkhas prisoner of war. Wounded, Captain Boldero, 3rd Somersets reported wounded from Mesopotamia.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

12 LAKHS FOR NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE.

APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, a most cordial welcome was given to a magnificent offer of Rs. 12 lakhs for a second medical college in Bombay and the matter was referred to a Committee for early report. Consideration was also given to the Report of the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 140, dated the 7th April, 1913, regarding the desirability or otherwise of appointing a Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

Priority was asked for and granted for consideration as urgent business of the following letter to the Secretary from Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors:—"Under instructions from the Hon'ble Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Advocate-General, we beg to state that under the decree in the High Court suit No. 546 of 1910. Advocate-General v. Gangabai and others a large sum has to be applied for charitable purposes. It has been suggested to the Advocate-General by the trustees appointed under the said decree that Government Loan Notes of the face value of Rs. 12 lakhs be offered to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the foundation of a Medical College on the following conditions:—(a) That the College should be established in connection with, and be attached to, the King Edward Hospital. (b) That the College should be affiliated to the Bombay University and proper provision should be made therein for giving instruction up to the highest medical degree of the University. (c) That the Corporation should provide the necessary buildings and fully equip the College with all necessaries for giving proper instruction. (d) That the Corporation should ever afterwards maintain the College and defray the necessary recurring expenses for the purpose. (e) That the professors and teachers to be employed at the College should all be properly qualified independent Indian gentlemen not in Government service. (f) That the College should be named the "Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College." We have to request you to be good enough to inform us at an early date if the Municipality will accept the contribution on the above terms."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the letter be referred for consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, and for early report, to the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 140, dated the 7th April, 1913, regarding medical relief, and that Messrs. Payne and Co., be informed that the Corporation cordially welcomed the munificent offer and would reply to their letter as early as possible on receipt of the Committee's report.

Sir Bhalchandra said this was a very good opportunity for the Corporation to carry out the suggestion made by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at the time they were discussing the question of the King Edward Hospital that there should be a College attached to the Hospital to relieve the congestion in the Grant Medical College. The need of a second medical college had been badly felt for a long time in Bombay and the project of having a second college had hung fire so long on account of the want of funds; but now that the funds were forthcoming they should not fail to take advantage of this magnificent opportunity. The conditions attached to the offer were not very strict but perhaps the Committee would be able to readjust them. The offer was so magnificent that he hoped they would accept it unanimously.

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, seconding the proposition, said the Committee would have to consider whether any financial liability would be imposed on the Corporation, but even if that were so, the Corporation would cordially co-operate with the donor in supplying a much-needed second medical college. Sir Pherozeshah had on a previous occasion said that the project of the King Edward Hospital ought to lead to the establishment of a medical college attached to it and that they should have it even if they had to bear the whole of the expenses. He (the speaker) hoped that the munificent offer would be cordially welcomed by the Corporation.

BIGGEST OFFER FROM ANY INDIVIDUAL.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir pointed out that the present offer of Rs. 12 lakhs was the biggest that the Corporation had hitherto received from any individual, and he hoped it would be accepted to encourage the donors, and that the Committee would submit their report within a reasonable time, as very much depended on how early the report was submitted.

Mr. D. E. Wacha welcomed this magnificent donation for a public purpose, the more so as it was made for a benevolent object, and he hoped that the future inheritors of great wealth might take an example from the present offer. Many rich men bequeathed their wealth to religious charities, which he did not deprecate, but it would be better if they were diverted to objects such as the present offer was made for.

A DISSENTING NOTE.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was of opinion that when they had many important matters in hand, the Corporation should not spend money to turn out more doctors. He hoped the Corporation would deal with the question not in a hilarious, but serious spirit as it deserved to be.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the previous speakers had echoed the feeling in the city, with the exception of the surprising note of dissent from Mr. Wadia. If the Corporation existed for the sanitary welfare of the city then it was their first duty to extend medical education and relief in the city.

Sir Bhalchandra, replying on the debate, said the offer was such a magnificent one that everybody should have accepted it, and it was surprising that Mr. Wadia should have sounded a note of dissent, but they did not take him seriously.

The motion was carried.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the Report of the Committee on the question of the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner be approved.

The Committee recommended that the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner should be made only for a period of six months; that they had no power to make the appointment without going to Government; and that the Commissioner should bring before them alternative proposals for the relief of work in other ways.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that whenever a Committee's Report comes before the Corporation it is expected that the mover of a Resolution should say something dealing with the minutes against the Report, but he regretted Dr. Sukhia had not done so. He thought Dr. Sukhia wanted to reserve his remarks for the final reply.

Sir Ibrahim said that the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner had been before the Corporation on more than one occasion. Some six years he had realised that the time had more than arrived that an appointment should be made and with that view he brought forward the subject in the form of a Resolution. His Resolution was that the Corporation should directly proceed to make the appointment. But the Corporation wanted the matter to be referred to a Committee, and with that view he had made the necessary changes in the Resolution. The Committee had considered the matter for six years. At the time that he had brought this Resolution he did so although Sir Pherozeshah and the Municipal Commissioner were against it. When he brought the matter forward, he felt overwhelmingly certain that in the interests of the Municipality and the city the appointment was essential and necessary even though the head of the Municipal Executive and the leader of the house were opposed to it. He did not know why the Municipal Commissioner was against the proposition, but perhaps it was on sentimental grounds. But the legislature had thought the appointment of a deputy necessary so long ago as 28 years. But the Committee after 6 years of deliberation had come to the conclusion that no deputy was necessary. They all admitted that the Municipal Commissioner was overworked, and that he required relief. But they said that the new appointment should be called Assistant and not Deputy Commissioner. So the difference between his views and that of the Committee was narrowed out to the question as to what the denomination of the new appointment should be, which they all admitted was necessary for the relief of the Commissioner. It was not the first time that he had suggested the appointment of a deputy. He had done so on several occasions previously. The appointment also had been made on two occasions previously. One was when Sir James DuBoulay was appointed during the plague time, when he was doing very important work. He asked the Corporation whether any Deputy would dare to shirk the responsibility thrown on his head. If he did so they would all point out to him that his contention was absurd. But then what was the use of arguing on points which could not possibly arise.

As regards the legal question about the appointment being made temporary, he asked the Corporation to point out to him where it was laid down that the appointment should be a temporary one. It was provided by the legislature that the Corporation might make the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner at any time. But there was express provision in the Act which empowered the Corporation to make the appointment either temporary or permanent. He contended that the Corporation had wide powers of making the appointment. The Act was clear that the Corporation had the power to make an appointment whether temporary or permanent. In the Legislative Council when the question was being discussed the Government was in favour of keeping the appointment in their own hands, but Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the late Mr. Telang had opposed that view. They first said that the Deputy was not a necessity but if the appointment was to be made at all the power should rest in the hands of the Corporation.

REASONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT.

Sir Ibrahim contended that the appointment should go to an I.C.S. man, but, of course, these were his personal views. He thought that such an appointment would conduce to the greatest good of the city. The Deputy was necessary, the speaker said, to look into the grievances of the public personally and report on them. At present, however, the heads of the departments against whom the complaints were made were asked to report. That was unfair to the city. He thought that if the Corporation made the appointment for a term of two years, they would be so pleased at the results achieved that they would make the appointment a permanent one. He moved as an amendment that a Committee named by him be appointed to submit a suitable name for the post of the Deputy Commissioner for a period of two years as an experimental measure.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the amendment, saying Sir Ibrahim's arguments were very convincing.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner, said he spoke from personal experience in the matter. Sir Ibrahim's proposal meant a delegation of the Commissioner's responsibilities to a certain extent though it did not mean any very large responsibilities. In most cases the reports of the Executive went to the Corporation and the Standing Committee through the Commissioner, who was particularly acquainted with them. This did not involve a new principle. Of course the Commissioner would like to have as much work in his hands as he could. But there was already a good deal of delegation of work and he was glad to say that in his time the principle of delegation had been extended. If possible, the Commissioner would like to do everything that he could. There were however two points involved in the question. The first was the constitutional point, and the second which was a crucial one, was whether the Commissioner required assistance. As to the constitutional point it had already been provided for in the Act.

WORDING OF THE ACT.

Some time ago while he was in England he had a conversation with Sir Charles Olivant who told him he had always intended that the appointment of the Deputy Commissioner was to be a matter of permanency. The wording of the Act made this clear for it said the Deputy Commissioner was to be appointed at "any time" or "from time to time." If the appointment was considered a permanent necessity thirty years ago, it must be more so now. They might appoint the Deputy from time to time and he might practically become a permanent necessity. There was therefore nothing unconstitutional in appointing a Deputy Commissioner. The second point was whether there was more work than the Commissioner could cope with. The danger was not that the Commissioner would overwork himself, for no sensible person would attempt to do it, but the danger was that he might get slackened and mechanical in his work. He did not say that there was very much in that. It was said that the Standing Committee was the post office through which complaints were sent to the Commissioner for reports, and that when the Commissioner submitted his reports, they were forwarded to the Corporation through the Standing Committee. It might be a gross self-flattery but he might flatter himself that in such matters the recommendations of the Executive had always been adopted by the Committee and the Corporation.

WORK WHICH REQUIRES "THINKING."

The real danger was the lack of supervision over contracts and such other things and the consequent loss to the Municipality. He next referred to the great amount of time the Commissioner had to give in office work in attending to correspondence on subjects of minor importance. This interfered with important work, and he gave an instance in which he had dictated a report to his shorthand writer and had to attend to some comparatively unimportant work when he had gone only half-way. When he got back to it again he found it difficult to pick up the thread where he had left it. This small instance was only an indication of the peculiar difficulty of his work. The work which required "thinking" suffered in his attending to the office work and he submitted that the question which the Corporation had to decide was whether they would get better value of the money they would spend on the Deputy Commissioner and whether they would have their work done more efficiently. It was for the Corporation to say whether they should have a Deputy Commissioner. Such an officer had been appointed elsewhere. Though personally he would much rather do without the Deputy Commissioner, he would say that the work would be better done with the assistance of a Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar warned the Corporation against having a Deputy, and he said he would oppose the amendment of Sir. Ibrahim.

A GLORIFIED HEAD CLERK.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said there was nothing in the Act to show that the appointment should only be a temporary one. They could appoint a permanent Deputy. He thought there was very little difference between the views of Sir Ibrahim and of those who had signed the report. The only dispute was whether they should have a Deputy Commissioner or should give the Commissioner a glorified head clerk. But if they wanted to give him a good assistant, that must be a man of position and ability.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr thought they were all agreed as to the necessity of giving some relief to the Commissioner in his work, and the only difference seemed to be as to the form in which that relief should be given,—whether it should be in the form of a Deputy Commissioner or a strengthening of the department. He agreed with Mr. Wadia that there was very little difference between the views of Sir Ibrahim and of those who had signed the report. The Committee said they should have a Deputy Commissioner only when a special contingency arose. This contingency had now arisen and even with his deservedly high reputation for quick work Mr. Cadell found himself overworked. He agreed that the Deputy Commissioner must be a man of high standing. It was not now proposed that they should have a permanent Deputy Commissioner though he thought they would have to appoint a permanent Deputy in the near future.

MR. J. B. PETIT'S VIEWS.

Mr. J. B. Petit said it was not true that the section did not provide for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner for a term of years, on the other hand it made provision for the Corporation to make the appointment on a permanent basis. The Committee had said that there would be no division of responsibility; but they said it would be morally divided. He did not see how it could be. The Municipal Commissioner was personally responsible, although the reports might come from his subordinates or the heads of the various departments. He did not see how the responsibility would be spoiled by making the new appointment. The Act had expressly laid down that all Acts that were done by the Deputy should be taken as done by the Commissioner. The law was there laying it down specifically. The Commissioner was at present unable to handle all the questions properly. If he were given the assistance of a Deput he would be able to, do his work better. There was a great necessity for making the appointment. It would not be possible for the Commissioner to delegate his powers to a personal assistant. Such a proposition, as a personal assistant, could not be entertained seriously. He, therefore, supported Sir Ibrahim's amendment.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that so far as their practical experience went, they had made the appointment only twice. One was in the plague time, when there was extreme necessity for the appointment, and another was during the Royal visit, when so much extra work was thrown on the hands of the Municipal Commissioner. The two incidents only showed that so far as the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner went there was no proof at all that a permanent appointment was necessary. No Commissioner had formerly asked for the assistance of a Deputy and Mr. Wacha did not know why it was necessary now. The Commissioner had said that he was able to do all the work himself, only that all kinds of mechanical work took away his attention. They did not want a mere machine at the head of the Municipality to do the mechanical part of the work. The mechanical work increased day by day, and then thinking powers were needed. If the Commissioner were to be given the right kind of help,—namely, assistance in that part of his work which required "thinking" that would be of material assistance to him. It was not necessary that the appointment should be made from the I.C.S., said Mr. Wacha. The over-work might be obviated by the Commissioner making the appointment himself, who would relieve him. They had heard some tall things that would be achieved by appointing a Deputy Commissioner, but personally Mr. Wacha thought they would still jog on, even if they had half-a-dozen Deputies. If the Corporation thought that the work should be done in an efficient manner, a thinking machine was required. Therefore, the Municipal Commissioner should not be diverted from the thinking part of the work for the doing of mechanical work. He had been sitting in the Corporation for over 26 years, and whatever they might say and whatever they might do, even after the appointment of a new Deputy the work would go in the routine way, day by day, year by year, without doing any good work for the city at all. They were all doing routine work. They were not thinking. They really wanted a thinking man at the head of the Municipality.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday, the 21st October.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is needless to say that your leader on "India's Industrial Problems" of to-day's date hits the right point. It is no doubt true that the present war has opened the eyes of many a patriotic person in India towards the Industrial development of the country, and we are hearing from all sides that this is the most opportune time for India to capture some of the industries. But beyond this talk nothing appreciable has been done till now, though more than a year has passed since the outbreak of war. While, during this interval, Japan has made a good deal of progress in her commerce with India. Indians themselves have yet shown no capacity for orginality or organization and it is now high time that our Industrial reformers should come forward immediately to handle these questions in a practical way. No doubt there are some difficulties in the way, but they are not such as could not be overcome.

It was from the very beginning of the war suggested that the industries which India should try to take hold of were sugar, glass and matches. Out of these three, I consider with you, sir, the Sugar Industry as the one which can easily be developed in India. The sugarcane and the date,—the two raw-products from which sugar can be manufactured—are cultivated in India in abundance. The captains of Indian industries and the persons who have the industrial regeneration of India at heart, should have ere long applied their minds to the sugar industry. Sugar is one of the largest items of import and the establishment and development of the sugar industry throughout the whole of India would certainly be a matter of great gain to the country. But, sir, you are quite right in deploring that no scheme by means of private enterprise of any magnitude has yet been floated to convert the raw-material (gur) into refined sugar.

It may be that the starting of a new factory for sugar manufacture would be a question of time in obtaining the required machinery. But one fails to understand why our industrial reformers and patriotic Indians do not take the trouble of working the already existing sugar factories which are not worked for want of funds. One of such is the Abu Road factory of the Kesar India Sugar Manufacturing Co. This factory was worked in the year 1911 and 1912 and produced best sugar from "gur" in respect of which the Company has got certificates from leading men and prizes at Exhibitions. All the sugar then produced has been sold at profit. The Company has not since been able to work the factory for want of working capital which would only be not more than two lacs of rupees. The Company has got a well-equipped factory at Abu Road station and those concerned are ready and willing to show the same and satisfy all patriotic Indians who take an interest in the industrial regeneration of India, that the factory can be worked profitably. You rightly say that development of the sugar industry is a question of capital and courage. Are there no Indians who can combine capital with courage?—Yours etc.

ONE WHO TAKES INTEREST IN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A largely attended meeting of Kayasthas and other influential Hindus of Hyderabad was held on Thursday to meet the Kayastha Pathshala Deputation. Raja Shivaraj Dharamwant Bahadur presided. In response to appeals over Rs. 20,000 were subscribed on the spot and a strong local committee with Raja Inderkaran as Chairman was formed to collect subscriptions in aid of the Pathshala.

REFLECTIONS ON HOME RULE.

MRS. BESANT'S TOUR THROUGH INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

In a signed article in "New India" this evening Mrs. Annie Besant has dealt at length with the Home Rule question. After referring to the Home Rule conference to which most Congress leaders and Moslem leaders have already agreed to come that is to meet prior to Congress Sessions, Mrs. Besant writes:—

"Some say the Conference should not be held before the Congress, but if it were held after it we should be told we had purposely avoided giving the Congress an opportunity of expressing its opinion. By a meeting before the Congress and the formulation of the League, the Congress and the Moslem League are both offered the opportunity of blessing or banning the League or leaving it alone as they will. The meeting beforehand is the most straightforward course. It enables the Congress and the Moslem League to express opinions on the organisation if they desire to do so."

Mrs. Besant then refers to her recent tour to Calcutta and other places. The Bengal leaders were unanimous on the question of principle and were all ready to take part in the Conference. While at Calcutta H. E. the Governor had very kindly invited her to see him, and was in his usual friendly genial self with the strong popular sympathies which liberal English men have when they come to India after long experience of the free political life of England.

AT MUZAFFARPUR.

Continuing Mrs. Besant says:—"From Calcutta I went to Muzaffarpur and thither the Behar leaders came also and a strong committee was formed. One gentleman volunteered to try to find out if there were still any Congress leaders in the Punjab, so that if possible the Lahore circle might be represented at the Conference; while a prominent Musalman took up the duty of working among the Muhamadans of Behar and the United Province. At Nagpur similar work was done though the Central Provinces have not lately been very active practically, and I had also the pleasure of meeting, some gentlemen from Behar. It was decided to form a committee. I met there also some of the left wing of the Nationalist party and told them frankly nothing could be done which would give to the movement the slightest appearance of antogonism, or of possible antagonism to the great representative bodies of India, the Congress and the Muslim League. Nothing will induce me, I may here repeat to do anything which will weaken the National Congress. Unless these bodies or great majorities with them approve the League, it will be useless to carry it on, for the voice of India as heard outside comes from these two."

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Mrs. Besant goes on to say:—"There are few Gladstones able to sympathise in old age with a young Ireland, and lead a Home Rule party embodying the ideals of the Young. We have here one man in the person of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who with a clear political insight at once welcomed the idea of the League and gave it the sanction of his name. I stated at the time I mentioned this, his conditions, that he should not be called on for any work for speaking or writing as he is too old. We were and are both absolutely at one, on the point that the League must not be used against the Congress, and this may be taken as a condition though not then formulated for both and I would go out if the League were turned against the Congress. On passing through Bombay I visited the G. O. M. and reported what had been done and found him steady in his approval. Another pleasant incident in Bombay was an offer of Rs. 10,000 for the League. I asked the generous donor to keep his gift back until the League was definitely shaped, at the Christmas Conference."

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT OUTRAGING MODESTY.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE CASE.

(News Bureau.)

COONOOR, Oct. 18.

The police on the complaint of one Rangamal, a patient who came up from up-country to attend the Pasteur Institute, arrested and placed in custody one Samanna, servant of a Kanarese Brahmin who also came to undergo the Pasteur Institute treatment, on a charge of alleged assault with intent to outrage her modesty.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING CLUB.

LEGISLATION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The Government of India have under consideration the advisability of undertaking legislation for dealing with opium-smoking clubs and local Governments will be consulted on the subject. The suppression of opium-smoking clubs was one of the several questions discussed at the Opium Convention which met several years ago at Hongkong.

BIHAR HIGH COURT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Mr. R. P. Russel, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is due to retire on November 1st, but it is understood that he will hold the appointment a few months longer.

The permanent strength of the Bihar High Court has been definitely settled and the Secretary of State has given his approval to the proposal that the Court will consist of one Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

LACE AND EMBROIDERY SCHOOL AT PATNA.

(News Bureau.)

BANKIPORE, Oct. 18.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have been considering the advisability of imparting industrial education to women and as a practical step they have formulated a scheme to start a lace and embroidery school at Patna. It is practically settled that the school will be a Government school and will be maintained entirely at Government expense mainly for two reasons. In the first place the scheme is a novel one and in the second place the school will be attended chiefly by women of poorer classes, who would be able to contribute little or nothing in the shape of fees. The proposed cost is not large and it is hoped that after some years the school will be self-supporting with a view to ensure public confidence and the conduct of the institution on right lines. It is proposed that there should be an Advisory Committee in connection with the school consisting of well-known people of the province. It is also proposed that an endeavour should be made to put the school on a business rather on a scholastic footing and members of the Advisory Committee will be asked to help in the sale of works done by the students of the school.

CONGRESS COMPROMISE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The publication in "New India" of a draft amendment to the Congress constitution handed to Mrs. Besant by the late Mr. Gokhale and certain remarks made in that paper in connection therewith, seem to have created further unnecessary confusion. For instance, the "Kesari" of 5th Oct. says:—"Why then did Mr. Gokhale oppose the compromise which he had approved just before? He publicly stated that he had changed his mind on hearing the report of the conversation between Messrs. Tilak and Subba Rao. But now Mrs. Besant says that Mr. Gokhale had sent her the published draft of the amendment even after the Subject Committee had begun its work." The "Kesari" goes on to conclude that Mr. Gokhale withdrew his amendment not on account of the conversation between Messrs. Tilak and Subba Rao as he stated, but, owing to the fact that it was disapproved by the Bombay leaders. As an argument in favour of this conclusion, the "Kesari" refers to a statement in the last issue of the "Gujrati" that the draft amendment recently published in "New India" was being discussed by Mr. Gokhale with friends in Bombay and was therefore only tentative.

Apart from the merits of the amendment and the remarks made in "New India," there are two points involved in the above which must be cleared up. The "Kesari" seems to have confounded the *first* amendment which Mr. Gokhale had entrusted to Mrs. Besant and from which he withdrew his support in December as a result of the conversation between Messrs. Tilak and Subba Rao, and the *second* amendment which he evolved during the month preceding his death. And secondly, that paper concludes that the amendment now published was given to Mrs. Besant in December and it was withdrawn because it was opposed by the Bombay leaders. Now there is little warrant for such conclusions, as the statements published by Mr. Gokhale and Mrs. Besant in February last amply testify. The amendment suggested and withdrawn before the Madras Congress had nothing to do with the draft now published. The two differ in their nature and scope and were separated in time by two months. Here is what Mrs. Besant said in her statement of last February:—"With this in mind I went to Poona to see him (Mr. Gokhale) on his return, and I may state that one of the two amendments to Art. XX that I placed before the Subjects Committee had been drafted by Mr. Gokhale . . . . Surprise has been expressed in some quarters that Mr. Gokhale, who was known to be in favor of a change on the lines of one of the amendments, should have, in the end, advised a postponement of the question. But it is clear that judging by his experience of the past, he only did his duty to the Congress, in the face of Mr. Tilak's statement, revised by the gentleman himself . . . ."

Mr. Gokhale's statement was equally explicit. "However in view of Mr. Tilak's explicit statements made to Mr. Subba Rao it became my clear duty to the Congress to withdraw my support from the proposed amendment, and I sent word to Mrs. Besant to that effect by Mr. Subba Rao when he left for Madras the next day." (9th December 1914). How do the Bombay leaders come in here, it is impossible to say.

As to the amendment scheme now published, people are at liberty to judge it on its own merits. What is pertinent is that it did not issue from the hands of Mr. Gokhale as his last word on the question. I do not know what is the further explanation Mrs. Besant has given, on which the "Kesari" relies. But whatever it may be, it cannot go in the face of undisputed facts noted above. Bombay leaders do certainly hold strong views in the matter of the modification of the Congress Constitution but it is not right to say that they had anything to do with Mr. Gokhale's December amendment, though they might conceivably have affected the scheme he later evolved. It is unfair to Mr. Gokhale's memory to contradict statements he had deliberately made,—Yours, etc.

V. G. KALE.

Fergusson College, Poona.

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association gratefully acknowledge the receipt, through the Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, of cheques for Rs. 2,302-5-4½, from certain churches in the Calcutta Diocese, the result of a recent appeal by his Lordship. The total thus received from this source is Rs. 2,862-13-4½.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OUT OF BRITISH INDIA.

MISFORTUNES OF A RUNAWAY WIFE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

MULJI RAMCHANDRA v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan, Sessions Judge of Broach.

The accused who is a "Brahmin" by caste and a hotel keeper of Godhra was charged with wrongfully confining a girl and with kidnapping her out of British India with intent to compel her to marry one Shivabhai Barot, against her will, offences under Sections 342 and 366 of the Indian Penal Code. He was found guilty by the Sessions Judge on both the charges and was sentenced to 6 months' and 4 years' rigorous imprisonment on both the charges. The sentences were to run concurrently.

The facts are briefly these:—

THE STORY OF THE CASE.

Taralaxmi, wife of one Chotalal Harilal, a Bania, by caste, of Ahmedabad having quarrelled with her mother-in-law and sister-in-law left Ahmedabad for Ujjain by the afternoon train on 5th November, 1914. Taralaxmi is, in the opinion of the Civil Surgeon, about 17 or 18 years old. She is uncommonly goodlooking; her parentage is not known, nor does her caste appear certain, but she was brought up by one Shewaram Savitram of Ujjain, who is a director of an orphanage there, and was married to Chotalal some three years ago. As the train did not go beyond Godhra, Taralaxmi acceded to the suggestion of a fellow passenger Chaganlal to pass the night at the accused's hotel close to the Godhra railway station. Chaganlal took her to the hotel and told the accused to send her in the Ujjain train next morning. The accused put her off next morning about the train, and at 11 a.m. told her that the morning train had left, but that she might go by the evening train. In the afternoon, the accused and his wife took her into a room and got her to tell all about herself. When she had told her story the accused impressed on her the necessity of strict concealment, saying that if the Police should find her they would arrest her as she had run away from her husband. He then took her to a room near the kitchen and locked her in. The accused again came to her later in the evening and asked her to show him her ticket for Ujjain, and while she was showing it the accused snatched it away from her and said he would give it to her when putting her in the train. According to Taralaxmi the accused again returned at night and ravished her, gagging her when she raised cries. On the morning of the 7th the Head Constable visited the hotel and enquired about passengers, the accused told him, pointing to one Suraj, that she was the only female passenger in the hotel. The accused seemed to have expected the visit and provided against it by previously removing Taralaxmi to a lumber room, where she was made to sit between bags of tobacco and warned to keep quiet lest the Fouzdar who would be coming should arrest her. On that morning Taralaxmi insisted on going to Ujjain and asked for her ticket, but the accused refused to give it and threatened to get her arrested if she did not keep quiet.

TAKEN TO BARODA TERRITORY.

The same morning there arrived at the hotel Shivabhai Barot, aval Karkun of Mandwa in the Baroda territory. He came in response to a telegram which the accused had sent him the previous day. He is a widower and appears to be an intimate friend of the accused, who appears to have conceived the idea of providing him with a wife, or more properly a mistress in the person of the unfortunate Taralaxmi. The accused brought Shivabhai to her room and said that he would settle her with Shivabhai, that he would secure Shivabhai for her as a second husband. He asked her to promise not to say anything at Ujjain, and to come back. She, however, refused to promise anything and insisted on going to Ujjain.

On the 21st November, the accused and one Nanalal removed Taralaxmi to the house, in Karnali, of Yeshwantrao, a clerk in Shivabhai's office. Two days later, Yeshwantrao took Taralaxmi to Baroda to the house of his brother Gopalrao, and left her there, saying she was Aval Karkun's "person" and had come there for treatment. While Taralaxmi was staying at Gopalrao's house, Shivabhai and his brother took her out one night to see the Tabuts. Shivabhai had, however, by no means the monopoly of Taralaxmi's society. The accused used also to take her out for walks and give her presents. It seemed that by that time Shivabhai and the accused had succeeded in reducing Taralaxmi from the path of virtue.

HUSBAND ON THE LOOK-OUT.

On the 30th November either the accused or Shivabhai got Taralaxmi to write a letter to her father-in-law to the effect that through force of circumstance she had lost caste and was of no further use to them and they should not try to seek her out. She had been made to send the above letter because about that time Tara's husband, who had been all along seeking her and had already traced her to accused's hotel, had seen the accused and questioned him and the latter had told him that Taralaxmi had gone to Ujjain. The husband made enquiries at Ujjain and on learning that she had not been there at last gave a written petition to the Sub-Inspector of Godhra. The Sub-Inspector having learnt on enquiry that the accused had taken Taralaxmi to Baroda sent for him and questioned him. The accused promised to bring her and left for Baroda. Finding himself in danger he induced Taralaxmi to go with him to Godhra, but she refused to do so and insisted on being sent to Ujjain.

THE PHOTOGRAPH.

About this time the accused took Taralaxmi to a photographic studio and had himself photographed in her company, with her hand on his shoulder. The photographer deposed that the accused told him that she was his wife. The accused's object in having the photograph taken seemed to be to create evidence in his favour in view of what was impending. On the morning of the 11th December Gopalrao took Taralaxmi to Ujjain, accused going with them to the station and Shivabhai paying the expenses of the journey. On the same day, Taralaxmi's husband arrived at Baroda and complained to the Police authorities there; in consequence of which the accused was arrested the following day. On the 13th December Chotalal lodged a formal complaint before the Sub-Inspector of Godhra on facts furnished by his wife whom he had in the meantime brought to Godhra from Ujjain.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The defence of the accused was that he did everything according to Taralaxmi's desire. Taralaxmi took him to Chandod and other places. He had not committed the offence, and had not taken the "kanthi".

IN THE SESSIONS COURT.

The Sessions Judge held that it was clearly established by the evidence and the circumstances of the case that the accused conveyed Taralaxmi to Chandod, a place outside British India, without her consent. She was kept in ignorance and misled both in regard to her destination and the real purpose of the journey; the mere fact that she had submitted to be taken there could not under the circumstances be construed into consent. The offence of kidnapping was, however, complete the moment she was conveyed without her consent to a place outside British India. The accused appeared to be an out-and-out blackguard and deserved serve punishment. He had inveigled an inexperienced, unhappy and defenceless girl who had taken shelter in his hotel, and deliberately brought about her ruin by elaborate methods.

JUDGMENT ON APPEAL.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering judgment of the Court after stating the facts observed that there was no reason to doubt the main facts in the case. Indeed there was no dispute on the main points and his Lordship entirely concurred with the learned Sessions Judges finding in spite of the extreme legal aspect which had been taken by him in his extremely thorough-going judgment. His Lordship did not question for a moment that the girl stayed in the accused's lodging house on the 5th and 6th of November 1914, and that she was taken over to different places by the accused or his friends. All those facts having been accepted his Lordship was unable to see his way to come to the conclusion that there was a taking away of the girl or conveying her out of British India. It was manifest that the offence could not be brought home to the accused as the girl or rather the woman must have been taken over all the different places with her consent or by the voluntary act on her part. The presumption drawn against the accused failed as in the present case it was unsafe to adopt her testimoney as a basis for criminal conviction. It appeared to his Lordship that the learned Judge below was to some extent influenced by the accused's acts which were of a criminal nature and so against him. The accused and his friend Shivabhai might be guilty of irreprehensible immorality but the accused has to resort to those defences in order to defend himself against the present charges brought against him. His Lordship was, however, of opinion that the proof against the appellant was not sufficient unless Taralaxmi was accepted as a truthful witness.

UNCORROBORATED EVIDENCE.

To save her character and in order to rehabilitate her position which she had gained after she was taken back by her husband, she had told certain facts which could not be relied upon unless corroborated by other evidence. Her story as to the rape and conveying her to different places could not be relied on as at certain times she was a free agent. As to the "kanthi" his Lordship was of opinion that it was not the appellant but his friend Shivabhai who produced it. The evidence of the girl in the light of the facts before the Court showed that she of her own accord left her husband's protection. That was an extreme step for a young Hindu wife of 18 to take, and a Hindu wife who had taken that step must have been prepared for and exposed to various temptations which would naturally have befallen her. The story of the photograph also was on the very face of it false and impossible. The photo must have been taken with her consent and represented her in such a familiar manner as would not be possible in the case of a young Hindu wife with a stranger. It was not therefore possible for a Court of Justice to accept the story of the girl. Her story was uncorroborated.

If the charge of wrongful confinement was not sustainable, the charge of kidnapping, a "a fortiori," failed.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

For the evidence in that respect was not free from doubt. The prosecution witnesses fail to prove the things in respect of which the appellant was charged and which could not have been done without her consent or otherwise than her free-will. The appeal was therefore allowed. The conviction and sentences must be set aside and the appellant discharged.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

RUSSIAN MITRAILLEUSE IN ACTION.

Immediately before and after this photograph was taken, the gun was actually in operation against the enemy in a Russian first-line trench in Poland.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

KAVAJI EDALJI LOTLEWALLA v. YESHWANT KRISHNARAO RANE.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover two sums of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively from the defendant, the sums being due in respect of two promissory notes for the said amounts dated 7th January and 26th February 1915, the plaintiff also prayed for a declaration that a certain motor car belonging to the defendant was pledged to the plaintiff, and for recovery of the amount alleged to have been expended by him on the said motor car. The defendant denied the consideration and alleged that the true contract between the parties was in respect of brokerage and all that was due to the plaintiff on that account was fully paid before the 1st April 1915. He counterclaimed for the restoration of the said promissory notes or their cancellation.

Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General with Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for the defendant.

After the evidence was taken, his Lordship delivered judgment. In the course of the judgment, his Lordship said that the case was really one lying within a small compass, but perhaps for that reason and because the decision turned upon the appreciation of diametrically opposite evidence, it was not a case very easy to decide. His Lordship characterised the plaintiff as a better witness than he appeared to be from the manner of giving his evidence. The defendant on the other hand was a very glib and facile liar and at many points in his evidence appeared to have been extremely pleased with himself on the ingenuity of his inventions. His Lordships did not believe for a moment that the consideration of the promissory note was brokerage as alleged by the defendant. His Lordship also accepted the plaintiff's story that the defendant pledged his motor car to him as security for the pro-notes.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs and ordered that the motor car should be restored to the plaintiff; but it should not be sold until the decree was executed or execution having been taken out, failed to realise the amount. The defendant's counter-claim was dismissed with costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshá D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

79-15—Payne and Co, H E Bode and Sons a firm v Lalji Doongersey and Co a firm, Shroff D and D.

For Consent Decree

17-12—Harakbai widow v Jamnabai widow and ors, Dastur and Co, Bhimji and Co. Between 1st and 4th defendants only.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

15-15—Jamsetji and D, Marutirao Jayaji Gaikwar and anr v Megha Shankar, Amin and Desai.

Long Causes.

894-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Damji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

901-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Damji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

18-15—Malvi H M and R. Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15—In person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and C.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jairam v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm, Sabnis and G.

633-14—D J Mantri, Yamnabai widow v Jillobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld (in Liquidation) v Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.

319-15—Patel and Co, Aboobacker Abdul Rahiman and Co a firm v Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

236-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Limited v Shamchandra Rampratab, Malvi H M and R.

390-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kashibai and anr v Fulchand Hirji, Motichand and D.

515-15—Surajmal and Co, Nandlal Bhawaniram v Abubakar Abdul Rehman and anr, Little and Co.

361-15—Malji and Th. Narbadabai alias Bawli v Basil Norman Lang and ors, Smetham B and Co, Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

551-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rampratab Monghilal a firm v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld, Crawford B and Co.

189-15—Madhowji K and C, Damodherdas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

109-15—Surajmal and Co, H H the Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur K.C.S.I, v M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

902-13—Jehangir S M and H, The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Tripurari E Kantharia and anr.

1439-14—Little and Co, Makanji Jugjiwan v Archibald William Campbell, Wadia G and Co.

1457-14—Matu J and M, Jaffer Sher Mahomed v Esmail Peerbhoy.

563-15—Crawford B and Co, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd v Hassanally Jeewabhai Thanawalla.

644-15—Jamsedji R and D, Pokhurmull Noordhara a firm v Kanayalal Anupsing a firm, Little and Co.

653-15—Jehangir S M and H, The Empire Bank Ltd v Laxmidas Hirji.

839-15—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Dharamsey Jetha a firm v Gulabchand Balchand a firm.

903-15—Unwalla P and P, Jamshedji Dhanjishaw v Shavakshaw Hormusji Billimoria, Jehangir G and B.

986-15—Captain and V, Prier De Saone and Co a firm v Vanmalidas Premji a firm.

1001-15—Captain and V, Prier De Saone and Co a firm v Motilal Gordhandas and Co a firm.

1024-15—Captain and V, Prier De Saone and Co a firm v Nusserwanji Jamasji Bharucha.

1028-15—Surajmal and Co, Kanji Goolabchand a firm v Memon Jan Mahomedbhoy Abdulabhoy Khandwani.

1055-15—Madh K and Ch, Ramji Shivji v Khairaj Lalji and ors, Payne and Co.

1056-15—Mehta D and L, Lakhaji Dollaji and Co a firm v Sha Kasturchand Khubaji a firm and ors.

1058-15—Hiralal and Co, Jivanbhai Jaganath Zarivala v M M S Mahomed Sulleman Libhoy.

1071-15—Motichand and D, Messrs Ramchand Harjivandas a firm v Messrs Lukmanji Kikabhai a firm.

1078-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Indian Newspaper Co Ltd v A M Jeewanji and Co a firm.

1081-15—Payne and Co, The Phoenix Mills Ltd v Madhowdas Roopchand and Co a firm, Mulji and Tha.

1101-15—Patell and Eze, Messrs Massaji Fattaji and Co a firm v Nathumull Ladhaji and anr, Motichand and D.

1131-15—Hiralal and Co, Lachmanprasad Balkisson a firm v Gandlal son of Mohanlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1147-15—Forbes and Co, Sorabji Framjee v Dhanjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Manecklal and Co.

1149-15—Shroff D and D, Messrs Jamshedji Hormusji Billimoria and Co a firm v Dhanji Jadavji Anoani.

1156-15—Payne and Co, Bhajabhai Allarakhia v Savalram Vithoo Avte and anr.

1157-15—Kanga and S, The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay v Mahomedbhoy Valtebhoy and ors, Jehangir M and S.

1158-15—Crawford B and Co, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd v R K Motishaw and Co a firm, Daphtary P and D.

998-15—Jehangir S M and H, Edalji Kawasji Patel v Ardesir Kawasji Patel, Matubhai J and M.

1048-15—Patell and Ezekiel, Messrs Panachand Dossa a firm v Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

94-15—Malvi H M and R. Fulchand a firm v Prithviraj Bhagwandas a firm and anr, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

206-14—Mehta D and L, Sarabai widow v Ahmed Haji Kadardina and ors, Mulla and M, Jehangir M and S, Little and Co.

78-15.—D J Mastri, Vemuchand Nihalchand v Chunabai & anr, Jehangir M & S.

440-15.—Madlik & Chh, Kanji Ludha, a firm, v. Pandurang Yeshwant Voti & ors, Sub & G, Kh L & S.

1240-14.—Bhai K & G, Dharsey Bhimji, a firm, v. Nanchand Keshowji, Motichand & D.

244-15.—Patell & Ez, Pratabchand Gulabchand v. Soni Purshotamdas Malji & anr Edg G W & Co.

513-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Gulabrai Moogatraj & anr, v. Bibi Shah Zadha Hajia, Rustomji & Gir.

746-14.—Jud & S, Rajaram Appaji v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Wadia G & Co.

1125-14.—Ard H D & Co, R D Sethna v. Waghji Veera & ors, Deph F D.

220-15.—Jeh G & B, N Fatehalli & Co, a firm, Jilmal Kisonchand, a firm, Shroff D & D.

22-15—Ardesir H D and Co, Thakoredas Atmaram v Hegadee, Captain and Vaidya.

294-14—Judah and Solomon, Bhagwant Bhimaji Kalo and ors v Bayaji Kashaba Kale and ors, Jamsetji R and D, Khand L and M, Sabnis and Gore.

184-15—Jehangir G and B Messrs Dharamsey Assoo and Co a firm v Kalidas Nathoo and anr, In person Jamsetji R and D.

193-15—Manecklal and Co, Gangoobai widow v Vithal Manohar Chitre and ors, Mehta D and Lalji Mustonji and Gin, Manecklal and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Decree Absolute

1290-14—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ltd (in liquidation) v Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

200-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Mohanlal Rampersad, a firm, v. Kalianji Shamji & ors, Captain & Vaidya.

Short Cause.

945-15—N C Dalal, Hariram Ragnathji v Ramrao H Mantri, Danptary P and D, from 7-9-15.

Long Causes.

252-15—Craigie B and Caroe, The Textile Mafg Co Ltd v Solomon Brothers Ltd, Soonderdas and Co.

686-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Dadabhoy Cowasji Jessawalla, v. Dr. Pirozshaw Dinshaji Motiwalla, Jehangir M & Sonji.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulia Kuppa and ors Dapntary P and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary P and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Monji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O S 328.15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v Krishna Saramany Aiyar & ors Edggelow G W & Co, In person.

143-11—Smetham B and Co Kashinath Naaryen Kangootkar v Vithal Dowji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v Daphtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K and co.

S. O. Ct. 782 26191-14—Jehangir M &S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v Bai Sunrathai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samrathai Widow v Kaikhusro Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vidya B N Lang v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) Little & Co.

316-15—Mehta D and L Sha Koopaji Dolhaji & Co a firm v Thakkar Lukhmidas Bragji Mulji and Tha.

363-15—Tyabji D & Co Ranchoddas Vallabhai v Choonilal Jivandas and ors Payne and Co Little and Co.

430-14—Matubhai J and M The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v Nanbar Wasudev Reddi & anr Shroff D & D As Settled Manecklal and Co.

809-14—Mtubhai J & M Rangildas Harial v Jagmohandas Dulabhdas Nadirsha and D.

577-15—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack

237-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Goolam him Tyeb and ors Baghavaya N & Hoossein Haji Mobsa v Haji Ebra-Co Manecklal and Co.

1427-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Manji N C Dalal.

559-15—Kanga and S Vussonji Doongersey v Elji Obmersay and anr C P D Cunha Nadirshaw and D.

628-15—Dubash & Co Bhah Krishnaji & Co a firm v Jagjiwan Baisay Raja Shroff D and D.

575-15—Jehangir S M & H Nemchand Manechand & anr v Jaygopaldas GGameshandas Dastur and Co.

GGore & anr Balkrishna Vinayak Khunderab L & M.

578-15—Madhowji K & Ch Morarji Vussonji Munji and ors v Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

124-15—Patell and Ez Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

533-15—Rustomji and G Jerbai Widow v The Oriental Govt. Security Life & Co.

Insurance Co Ld Ardeshir H D

779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmiai Widow v Parvatibai Widow and anr Raghavaya N & Co Jehangir S M & H.

1070-15—Nadirshaw and D Dewobai v Keshowrao Raghooji Loat Smetham B & Co.

SURAT GAMBLING CASE.

APPEAL TO THE DISTRICT JUDGE.

(NEWS BUREAU)

SURAT, Oct. 13.

Wednesday, the 20th instant has been fixed by the District Judge to hear the arguments in the appeal preferred by Kikabhai Tayebali, who was convicted and sentenced to 6 weeks' simple imprisonment for keeping a common gaming house and fined Rs. 100 for gambling.

Dr. Miss Kantabai Turkhud, who had been out of Bombay for the last three months, has returned to Bombay after a successful visit to Cutch and has resumed her practice at No. 2 Kakadwadi, Girgaom, Bombay.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BICYCLE THIEF SENTENCED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Sergeant Longman charged one Dagroo Aha with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle valued at Rs. 30 belonging to Alli Abdulla.

The accused hired the bicycle for two hours from the complainant Alli on the 25th of April last, but did not return it, and disappeared with it. On the 11th instant the accused was seen in the docks by the complainants' servant and he was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 60, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 32 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

A BOGUS TYRE SELLER.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Superintendent Sullivan charged Sorabji Ardeshar Wadia, a Parsi, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 138.

Last month the accused went to Major Hutchinson, I.M.S., and told him that he had some motor tyres to be sold. The Major agreeing to purchase them handed the accused his cheque for Rs. 138. The accused did not supply the tyres and disappeared, but was arrested.

The Magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 300, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment, taking into consideration that he had refunded the amount.

HAWKERS SENTENCED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Sergeant Baker charged Abdulrahman Abdulrazak and two other hawkers with hawking in prohibited areas.

The accused pleaded guilty and were fined annas eight each.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay on Sunday by the P. and O. ss. Caledonia:—Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Taylor, Mrs. J. D. Green, and two children, Mr. F. G. Brightman, Mr. A. Stacchini, Mrs. H. Yost, Mr. G. Dall, Mrs. H. W. Biggie, and one infant, Mrs. A. H. Bailey, Mr. I. Jackson, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Kennelly and two children, Mrs. J. A. Black, Major C. H. and Mrs. Buck, Mr. F. J., Miss, and Miss K. Pert, Mr. Mrs. J. and Master W. Chatt and infant, Mrs. Mr. and Miss Pagan Dalzell and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ward, Mr. A. Yeaman, Miss B. H. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sturrock, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. MacMillan, and infant, Miss Alice Jones, Mr. and Miss Wainwright, Mrs. R. T. W. Heale, and two infants, Miss Boulter, and nurse, Mr. G. Tanered, Mr. H. N Lowcher, Miss O. R. Gemmell, Mr. A. Newmarch, Mrs. M. I. and Miss J. Brown, Miss J. Harwood Miss C. Grieve, Mr. W. M. Paton, Miss O. E. Leslie, Mr. Macalister, Dr. (Miss) Elenstie, Miss M. Gray, Miss L. F. Bedford, Mrs. W. M. Hines, infant, and Ayah, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Leslie, Mr. J. Henshilwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Vernaux, Mr. J. W. Watling, Mr. Thos. Watson, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. L. M. Dickins, infant and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Davey, child and two infants, Mrs. W. Wbyte, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Novill, Miss Hemsworth, Miss G. Hughes, Mr. A. A. M. Clarke, Mrs. H. Paramor, Mrs. H. Kerry, Mr. A. T. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burump, Mrs. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Greene, two children and two infants, Mrs. G. T. Anthony, Miss M. P. Butler, Miss E. E. Spencer, Mrs. J. C. Russell, Miss B. S. Roberts, Miss G. Watling, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. B. Matthews, and infant, Mr. J. J. Sinclair's Mechanic (P. Wisdom), Mr. D. Gollan, Mrs. Macfarlan, Mr. R. W. Williamson Mrs. Lees, and two children, Mrs. G. W. Forth, Mrs. A. F. Stewart, Miss B. Rogers, Miss W. O. Davies, Miss Geddes, Miss C. H. Miller, Mrs. H. H. Pattock, nurse and infant, Mrs. Yule, Miss E. M. Jones, Mr. G. E. O de Sniedt, Mrs. Muilliken, Mr. V. S. Randive, Mr. A. Murray, Mrs. W. McK. Wright's ayah, Mr. and Mrs. E. Manolescue and infant Mrs. H. Boytagh and infant, Mrs. A., Miss R. and Miss C. Grearson, Miss M. Heymerdinger, Mr. Oswald, Miss L. Osborne Mr. G. Lowdin, Mr. Abdul Haq, Mr. S. J. Hasan, Mr. Mahomed Yusuf, Miss D. A. Oretlow, Mr. W. A. Dingle, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Burrowa, infant and child, Mr. C. A. R. Dewey, 2nd-Lt. W. H. Butcher, 2nd-Lt. H. G. Ball, Mr. Rivers, Mrs. D. S. Smith, Mr. J. A. M. Wilson, Miss G. M. Leggatt, Mrs. E. L. Gardiner, Miss T. H. Williams, Mrs. P. Fisher, Mr. C. W. E. Connolly, Mr. W. G. Warburton, Mr. W. E. Connolly, Mrs. D. Morrison, Mrs. C. W. B. Bell, Mrs. D. Morrison, Mrs. C. W. B. Connolly, child and infant Miss Allen, Mrs. and Miss Quambusch, Mr. A. B. Kann, Mr. W. Macfarlan, Mr. A. A. Treverton, Miss E. Bahen, Miss G. McCormick, Miss E. Mac Kinnin, Capt. A. and Mrs. Johnson Lt. T. Dickinson, Capt. L. Roach Mrs. Flowerdew, infant and Mowswami, Lt. G. V. Sivewright, Mr. R. A. Scott, One Petty Officer, One Stoker P/O, 4 dock hands, Mrs. Cubbett, Miss G. Parker Mr. S. K. Ghosal, Mr. R. Macalister, Mrs. M. Hughes, Mrs. A. and Master T. Macleod and child, Lady Gibbons, Mr. R. B. Macfarlan, Mr. A. L. Moncrieff, Miss P. Tapond, Miss W. Goold Miss H. Macfarlan, Mrs. B. Jones and child, Mrs. F. Nash, Miss M. Owen, Miss E. M. Furness, Mrs. L. Aveyard and infant, Miss N. Scott, Mrs. T. L. Camm, Miss Heywood and maid, Mr. T. M. Talati, Mrs. H. B. Ford, Lt.-Col. F. Geo. Rev. C. and Mrs. G. Marshall, Mrs. Forbes Barrie, Mrs. Colomb, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Milne and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. D. Morris, Mr. W. J. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Bailey and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. M. Wright, Mrs. F. B. Barber, Mr. E. Allum, Sir. A. MacRobert, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Tyrer, Miss Scott Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pearson, Mrs. M. T. Peebles, Mr. H. Kemball, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Oliver, Mrs. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rai, Mrs. J. Lofossignal, Mr. M. Protheroe, Miss Thorpe and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sinclair, Mr. A. K. Guvener, Mr. F. Larmour.

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THE STORMING OF LOOS

HAND-FIGHTING IN STREETS AND CELLARS.

NEW ARMY'S BRILLIANT DASH.

The capture of the German trenches round the mining village of Loos and the village itself, followed by the storming of Hill 70 by British troops on Saturday, September 25, was a rapid and brilliant piece of work, in which, as described below by Mr. G. Valentine Williams, the "Daily Mail's" Special Correspondent, the new Army of Lord Kitchener had not a little share.

So irresistible, indeed, was the elan of our infantry, writes Mr. Williams, that Loos was in our hands within an hour and a half of the time that the attack got away (6.30), while by 10 a.m. our men had gone over the crest of Hill 70 and were on to the next ridge leading up to the village of Cite Saint-Auguste, which is practically on the outskirts of Lens.

At 6.30 our guns, which had been pouring a tremendous fire on the German trenches on the slopes leading up to Loos, lifted from the first line. The racket became less, and to the sound of officers' whistles right along the line our troops went over the parapet. They had nearly three-quarters of a mile to go, but they did it at a tremendous pace considering the weight they were carrying and the heavy ground, and swept into the German first-line trenches like a whirlwind.

The guns had done their work well, and the barbed wire entanglements, which had been almost entirely destroyed, offered no difficulties to our men. The first line never stopped. They tore, scrambled, and bayoneted a way through the first German line, leaving the second line to secure the prisoners and organise the captured trenches. The barbed wire in front of the second line had been likewise adequately dealt with, and our men swept through the second line with the same dash that they had gone through the first

THROUGH THE BARBED WIRE.

The entanglements in front of the third line offered a greater obstacle. The barbs of the wire were prodigiously long, while the wire itself was extraordinarily thick. Moreover, our guns' work of destruction here had not been so complete, but the troops did not falter.

The Germans were keeping up an extremely heavy bombardment with high explosive and shrapnel, but notwithstanding the infantry cut and hacked away at the barbed wire and went through the third line and onward to where the fantastic tracery of the "Tower Bridge" (pithead frame), the well-known landmark of Loos, beckoned to them.

The Germans did not make any very serious resistance in their trenches, for although their prisoners declare our offensive was expected for Saturday, the 25th, they seemed to be taken completely by surprise. But there was some desperate fighting in the squalid streets of Loos, where our troops, rushing forward, found the passage blocked in many places with knots of Germans who streamed out of the houses, often without equipment, and with only rifles in their hands.

As at Neuve-Chapelle, our soldiers chased the Germans into outhouses and down into the cellars. Hand grenades played a large part in these encounters. Loos itself had suffered very severely from our bombardment. It is a large village with a population of some 12,000 in normal times, living in rows of small red brick cottages. The village church has been simply razed to the ground. There was some fierce hand-to-hand fighting in the village place, which was full of Germans, dead and alive. Greyclad corpses littered the cobbled streets and the little strips of garden in front of the miners' cottages, and sprawled on the threshold of the dirty little shops in the main street and among the smoking ruins of the houses.

TERRIFIC DIN.

The din was terrific while it lasted, the shells falling fast about the village and from all around resounded the incessant bark of the machine-guns and the steady rattle of rifle fire. Bombs were bursting with loud reverberations in the streets and houses. Our men shouted directions and warnings one to another as they hastened from house to house with reddening bayonet. Now and then a hoarse order bawled in German, and all the time out of the smoke and racket of the outskirts of the village fresh lines of British soldiers came, storming forward.

Such was the scene that met the eyes of the colonel of one of the attacking battalions when he entered the village about eight o'clock and found it full of British troops. He made his way to a house where he had arranged to establish his headquarters and sat down to rest for a minute outside, in the midst of a motley crowd of signallers and orderlies, and contemplated the extraordinary scenes being enacted about him.

Presently the shells began falling fast all about the house before which he sat, and, looking for cover, he found a large solid-looking dug-out, behind the house.

Fortunately the colonel had had some experience of fighting the Hun, and before he went in he took the precaution of sending three of his men to make sure that the dug-out was not occupied. The men disappeared through a narrow entrance and presently three dead Germans were brought out. Then the colonel was able to take to the dug-out. It was high time, for shells were falling thicker than ever.

The colonel was puzzled at this concentration of fire on one particular house. The explanation was soon forthcoming. A British soldier exploring the house suddenly heard the unmistakable "toot, toot" of a field telephone. He followed the sound down into the cellar, and there found a German officer speaking down a field telephone. It was he who was responsible for the shelling of the house.

When discovered he started up with a revolver, but the British soldier was too quick for him and overpowered him with the telephone still in his hand.

RELIEF OF WOMEN OF LOOS.

The wretched women of Loos seemed immensely relieved at the arrival of the British. A little signaller distinguished himself at Loos by entering a house single-handed, killing three and capturing thirty Germans there.

In addition to large quantities of war material and a number of machine-guns, which were found buried, we captured several field guns in Loos, some of which were standing in elaborate cemented emplacements. They had been in action up to the last and were still warm.

Our men did not waste any time in Loos. Their blood was up. They wanted to get on. The whole army is obsessed by this desire to go forward. "Have they gone on?" was the question asked by dozens of wounded men with whom I spoke to-day. Our soldiers streamed away out of Loos to where the "Tower Bridge" stood on the outskirts of the place, a massive construction of girders joining the shafts of two pits. So solid is the construction of this strange erection that it suffered very little from the shells which fell for days all about it.

Two snipers were in the upper storeys when our men reached its foot. Our soldiers shot them down before they passed on.

OVER HILL 70.

Hill 70 is about half a mile farther on from the outskirts of Loos, a regular hill, with German trenches strung out along the crest. The impetuosity of our men was irresistible and uncontrollable. They swept on over the crest and down the reverse side of the hill, where they dug themselves in. The Germans were now counter-attacking desperately. Some trenches, well equipped with machine-guns, were their last stronghold on Hill 70.

All through Saturday afternoon and evening and Sunday and Monday fighting went on desperately on and about the hill. It was in this fighting, as I pointed out in my message yesterday, that the Germans brought up the bulk of their reserves, but though they regained a portion of the hill, they could not fling us back on Loos, and yesterday the greater part of the hill was ours once more. By holding the German reserves at this point the British Army rendered a very great service to our Allies, fighting so gallantly and so successfully further south towards Arras.

The story of our heroic assaults in the direction of Hulluch and particularly the fight for the quarries north-west of the latter village remains to be told. Sir John French took occasion on this, his birthday, to go out himself and express to the troops in person his thanks for their fine conduct.

The spirit of the Army is magnificent, I have seen hundreds of wounded during the past few days, and in their stolidity and cheerfulness in pain and suffering they are altogether in the spirit of the wounded of the Mons and Marne scars.

The weather has grown colder to-day. There is a touch of autumn in the air. Late this afternoon rain began to fall and is falling in torrents as I write.

WOUNDED OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

SHORT, SHARP RUSHES FOR 400 YARDS

The first of the wounded heroes from the victory in Flanders reached London on Sept. 27.

One of their number, an officer with shrapnel wounds in head and shoulder, talking of the action to a "Daily Mail" representative in a temporary private hospital, said:

"Things are beginning to hum at last. On Friday it really began. We had the usual dose of 'heavies' all day. On Saturday morning early, under cover of our artillery, it began.

"Under a hurricane of shrapnel the move-up started with short, sharp rushes. The German trenches were at a distance of about 400 yards. Our fellows went at it with rare spirit. There was some petty business with the bayonet. And prisoners—plenty of them with their 'Kamerad' cries, and very ready to throw down rifles and all in their eagerness to be captured. That was the most surprising thing of the whole business.

"Many of them were old men of the Landsturm and Landwehr, but there was plenty of young blood among them as well. They seemed crushed and exhausted, no go in them, and seemed to welcome the chance of surrender. They were all practically dead beat, with nothing but 'Kamerad' or some such phrase to say.

"I got winged shortly after reaching the first line. Everything is going 'top-hole.' The boys are splendid, game as bantam cocks."

MERRY IN THE TRENCHES.

"Hurt much?" "Nothing, except three fingers gone looking for air and a bit of a hole in my head," remarked a wounded private from France, who laughed, and then went on to describe the "push" in Flanders.

"Early on Friday morning we all knew something was doing. It ran down the trenches like a bit of electricity. And the lands weren't half merry about it. We got the order to stand ready. I felt regularly wound up for it, plugging away all the time at a range of just over 200 yards.

"Then we got up against them. Our lot rushed fifty yards into the open and then down. Shrapnel all around us. Up again we bounded, this time a bit nearer. I got along all right so far; only a scratch on my shoulder. The next run took us right hot into them. Some of them turned, but I remembered one fat old man who kept at it till the very finish. He got it clean in the middle.

"Their second line of trenches was about 30 yards off, and they raised a big disturbance with grenades. We gave it them back hot, as fast as we could throw them. Your arm got tried with it. Yes, that is all. We swiped them proper at the end.

"If that bit of shrapnel had not got me, I'd have laid just a few others out. There is no doubt about the advance. It's O. K. Of course, we shall drive them back. There is nothing to stop us but German shrapnel and German bombs, which are worth——" (the private snapped his fingers).

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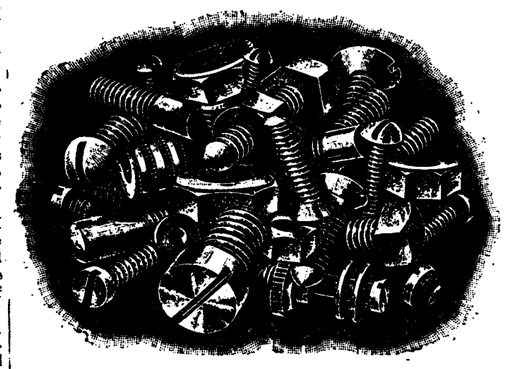

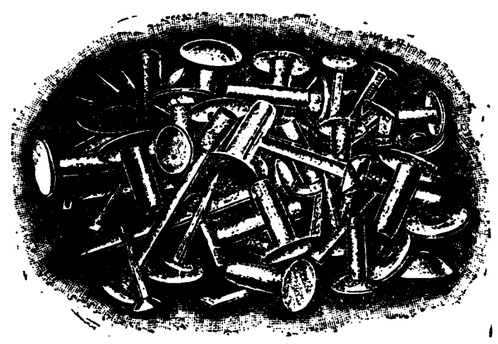

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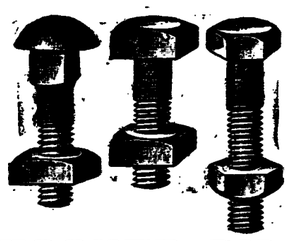

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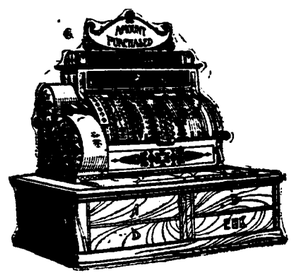

AFFORDS ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED, Pharmaceutical Chemists.
BOMBAY, 15th Oct., 1913.

P. MUNCHERJI, ESQ.,
GENERAL AGENT,
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Replying to your letter of the 8th instant, we have much pleasure in stating that the Four Cash Registers purchased from you some two years ago are in constant use in our different Establishments and have been affording entire satisfaction. We find that the use of your Cash Registers give us a complete register of the cash totals with very little trouble and full information as to the Cash transaction at our different Establishments.

For the retail trade generally and especially for a chemist's business, we consider your Cash Registers are of considerable help. We shall be certainly very pleased to recommend your Cash Register to any intending purchasers.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
KEMP & Co., Ltd.
A. PELL,
General Manager.

WOULD NOT NOW BE WITHOUT ONE.

J. BLISS, Chemist,
KARACHI & QUETTA.
Telegraphic Address, "Chemicus."

KARACHI, 21st May, 1915.

To,
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to your letter of the 18th Inst. asking me for my opinion of Cash Register which you supplied me with a short time ago, I must say that I would not now be without one.

The time which is saved in doing my daily cash, alone makes the Machine well the amount which it cost me.

In addition to the saving of time, there is the great advantage of always being able to get my cash to balance exactly, an operation well nigh impossible in the past.

With the duplicating printing device the possibility of omitting to credit customers accounts is next to impossible.

The Machine in my opinion is a marvel in the matter of mechanical precision.

Yours faithfully,
J. BLISS.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.,

Mr. P. MUNCHERJI:—General Agent for India.

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FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED
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PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Etc.
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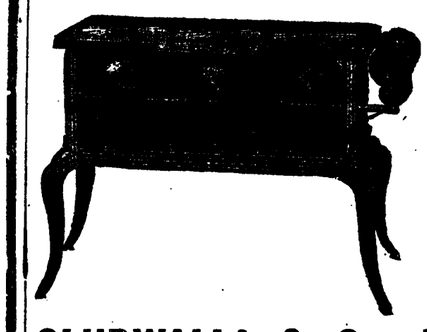

(Only a few reasons why Preferred and so Popular).

It is far Superior to any stove with Wick.

Most Economical because it has no Wick.

No Soot or Smell because it is Wickless.

Takes any grade of Kerosine oil and produces a powerful Blue Flame.

No Pump and hence the Safest.

Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical Perfection.

With one, two or three burners.

Baking Ovens to suit all sizes.

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Stringed Instruments of all kinds
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SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years).

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Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"
KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

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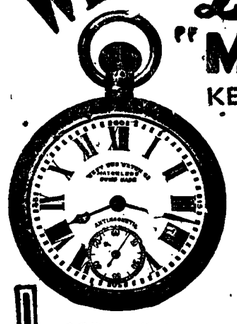

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IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15‴ Size .... Rs. 12
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With Arabic or Roman dial same price.
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

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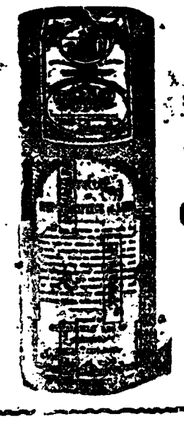

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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